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MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Membership is open to anyone interested in the history of the era of the Second World War. Annual dues, payable at the beginning of January for the calendar year, are $10.00 for regular members, as well as for institutions receiving the semiannual newsletter, and $2.00 for students. There is no surcharge for foreign members or U. S. members with foreign addresses, but it is requested that dues be remitted in U. S. dollars if possible. Those wishing to join or to renew their membership are invited to fill out the lower part of the information and membership form (attached to this newsletter as an unnumbered page) and to return it, with the appropriate remittance. Newsletter 21, issued a year ago, included a thirty-page directory of the membership of the ACHSWW, and the subsequent issues included supplements. None is enclosed in this issue, but committee members are requested to continue to indicate changes of address and areas of interest on the annual membership form, so that this information can be maintained on a current basis and included in the next edition of the directory.

COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

The three-year terms of eight of the directors end on 31 December 1980. Following the established practice of the committee, the directors, acting as a nominating committee, have selected a slate of incumbents and new candidates. These nominations are recorded on the ballot attached to this newsletter (as an unnumbered page following the membership renewal form). Members are requested to send their completed ballots to the secretary at their earliest convenience, either enclosing them when they renew their membership or sending them separately. Because of possible delays in postal service during December (when this newsletter with the ballot is being mailed), ballots will not be tallied until January.

THE 1980 ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the ACHSWW is being held this year, as in the past, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. In 1980 the joint meeting is being held in Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS MEETING

The ACHSWW Business Meeting is scheduled to take place from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. on Sunday, 28 December 1980, in the Calvert Room of the Sheraton Washington Hotel. The tentative agenda of the meeting includes reports on the joint session proposal for the 1981 annual meeting, being held in
Los Angeles, and plans for future joint sessions with the AHA. The lead time is so great that a program proposal for a joint session with the American Historical Association, if it is to be discussed at our annual meeting, has to be taken up two years before it would actually be presented. There will also be consideration of a proposal for the ACHSWW, in cooperation with the newly established Association for the Bibliography of History, to explore the possibility of securing support for the development of a computerized pilot project focussing on the bibliography of the era of the Second World War.

Committee members wishing to have items put on the agenda of our meeting may directly contact the secretary, who will arrive at the Sheraton Washington on 27 December, or may introduce them from the floor as "other business" in the course of the meeting itself.

1980 JOINT SESSION

The ACHSWW joint session with the AHA, scheduled for the Warren Room of the Sheraton Washington, 9:30-11:30 a.m., Sunday, 28 December, is Session No. 11 in the 1980 AHA Program:

DEALING WITH THE ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY: ASPECTS OF THE PURGE IN POSTWAR ITALY, GERMANY, AND JAPAN, 1943-49

CHAIR: Arthur L. Funk, University of Florida

Epurazione Mancata: The Failure of Defascistization in Italy, 1943-45
James E. Miller, National Archives and Records Service

Dealing with the Nazis: A Break for the Germans?
Bradley F. Smith, Cabrillo College

Economic Purge of Japan
Marlene J. Mayo, University of Maryland

COMMENT: John Mendelsohn, National Archives and Records Service

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, BUCHAREST, 10-17 AUGUST 1980

The meeting of the International Committee on the History of the Second World War was held concurrently with the Fifteenth International Historical Congress in Bucharest. A paper on the American wartime propaganda experience by Richard Polenberg (Cornell) was kindly delivered by William H. McNeill (Chicago). A circular letter from the President of the International Committee and a report on the congress from the Secretary General are appended to the newsletter as an attachment. There is a prospect that a limited number of copies of the proceedings of the meeting of the International Committee, or of as many papers as are available in English, will be made available to the ACHSWW for distribution to members requesting them.
ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The British and the American Committees on the Second World War jointly sponsored a round-table conference at the Imperial War Museum in London, 28-31 July 1980, on problems affecting the Americans and the British during the war.

The concept was to bring together twenty specialists, ten on each side, to present papers on ten topics agreed on beforehand. After presentation of the papers the discussion was open not only to the participants, but also to a number of invited guests, some of whom had been active in the issues under consideration.

At the opening session, Maurice Matloff, Chief Historian, Center of Military History, and Michael Howard, Oxford, spoke on grand strategy. American and British policies toward China were treated by Robert Dallek, UCLA, and Louis Allen, Durham, and policies toward the Soviet Union by John Lewis Gaddis, Ohio, and Donald Watt, London. William J. Casey, director-designate of CIA and Sir William Deakin, chairman of the British committee, spoke on secret operations. Relations between Churchill and Roosevelt were covered by Warren Kimball, Rutgers, and Martin Gilbert, Oxford, and relations with the French by Arthur Funk, chairman of the ACHSWW, and Philip Bell, Liverpool. Harold Deutsch of the Army War College and Ralph Bennett of Cambridge spoke on ULTRA, Daniel Kevles of the Calif. Inst. of Technology and Margaret Gowing, Oxford, on Science, Martin Blumenson and Nigel Nicolson on the Italian campaign, and Samuel Proctor, Florida, and David Lance, of the Imperial War Museum, on oral history projects.

The papers were stimulating and much of the discussion was animated, especially in respect to the historical impact of the ULTRA materials. It is hoped that some or all of the papers will be soon made available to the public.

Both Committees are very appreciative for the assistance which made the conference possible. Participation of the Americans was made possible by grants from the National Strategy Information Center (directed by Mr. Frank R. Barnett) and from the Capital City Communications Foundation (directed by Mr. Thomas Murphy). The colleges of the American chairman and secretary, University of Florida and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, provided secretarial and financial assistance. In London, the conference was made possible by the support of the Imperial War Museum, of which the director is Dr. Noble Frankland and secretary is Mr. Jonathon Chadwick. The Imperial War Museum not only hosted the meeting, but provided lunches and transportation. The participants enjoyed also the hospitality of the trustees of the Imperial War Museum, who offered a reception, and of the British Academy, which offered the final luncheon.
YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, AUGUST 1980

As announced in the spring 1980 newsletter, a round-table conference of Yugoslav and American historians was held at Plitvice Lakes, Yugoslavia, on which the head of the U. S. delegation and chairman of the ACHSWW submitted the following report:

NARRATIVE

With the assistance of an IREX grant, and with the generous support of the Yugoslav Institute for Contemporary History, the first round-table conference of Yugoslav and American historians, discussing the Second World War, took place at the Plitvice Hotel, August 4, 5, 6, 1980. The general concept, that six American and six Yugoslav historians should present papers on six topics, emphasizing the American and Yugoslav positions, had been outlined in the project proposal. With a few modifications, mostly due to the illness of two proposed participants, Dr. Tomasevich (U.S.) and Dr. Marjanovic (Yugoslavia), the conference progressed as planned. Actually, on the Yugoslav side the arrangements exceeded what had been anticipated: they not only had the six major papers as had been discussed, but included presentations by five additional historians. They also arranged for the presence during the entire conference of three distinguished Yugoslavs who had held important positions in the Tito government: Mihailo Apolstoiiski, Vladimir Velebit, and Dragovan Sepic. On the American side, Dr. Tomasevich was replaced by Dr. Dennison Rusinow, currently residing in Vienna as representative of the American Universities Field Staff. (He was a Rhodes Scholar, holds the D. Phil. from Oxford [1963], and is author of The Yugoslav Experiment [1978].)

In accordance with plan, the seven Americans arrived at Zagreb airport in the afternoon of Sunday, 3 August 1980, were met by Yugoslav representatives, and driven to Plitvice National Park by way of Karlovac, the administrative seat of the area. We were housed at the Plitvice Hotel, an excellent facility within the beautiful park, which is filled with lakes and waterfalls. The conference got under way next morning, with the seven Americans (Raymond Benson, Councillor for Cultural Affairs at the U. S. Embassy, later joined the group), and about 25 Yugoslavs. Alternatively, American and Yugoslav historians presented papers. Discussion was postponed until the third day, with adequate time for points to be made.

On the social side, our hosts were magnificently hospitable. The mayor of Karlovac offered a banquet, there was a boat ride and picnic, together with a final banquet arranged by Dr. Damjanovic, Director of the Institute of Contemporary History. The local television taped interviews, and appropriate expressions of good will were made.

On August 7 we were driven back to Zagreb or other areas. The Americans, once arrived in Yugoslavia, had literally no expenses as we were provided even with pocket money for drinks, postcards, or souvenirs.
The papers presented were as follows. According to our agreement we prepared translations of the American papers in Serbo-Croatian, and they provided us with English versions of the Yugoslav papers. The available papers, in English, are:

Yugoslav:

Pero Moraca, "The U. S. and the People's Liberation Movement of Yugoslavia"

Dusan Biber, "British and American Policy on the Italo-Yugoslav Frontier in the Second World War"

Veselin Djuretic, "The Yugoslav Government-in-Exile and Allied Relief Organizations"

Milan Bulajic, "Yugoslav-American Relations in the Post-War Period, 1945-1950"


American:

Michael Petrovich, "The Independent American Mission to Marshal Tito and American-Yugoslav Relations 1944-1945"

Hugh De Santis, "In Search of Yugoslavia: Anglo-American Policy and Policy Making, 1943-1945"

Walter Roberts, "American Relations with the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile"


John Campbell, "America, Yugoslavia and Post-War Solutions"

The presentation of Dennison Rusinow, summarizing the American positions, was delivered from notes.

IMPACT

1. Bringing historians of different backgrounds together is always stimulating. Understanding Yugoslav attitudes is important for American historians just as it is useful for Yugoslavs to see their history from an American perspective. The Americans in general had to acknowledge that Yugoslavia did not loom large in U.S. grand strategy and that the State Department did not have a clear-cut policy regarding the country, preferring to settle political issues after the war was won. Probably Dr. Velebit best pointed to lacunae among American
historians when he said that Americans never had properly understood the force within the Yugoslav revolutionary movement or the vehemence with which the Partisans acted. The Tito-Mehajlovic conflict cannot be understood, he maintained, as simply two rival leaders who (like Giraud and de Gaulle in France) could reach compromise and consolidation.

2. The conference gave emphasis to the truism that further analysis and research requires availability of documentation. It is readily acknowledged that not many American historians have sufficient Serbo-Croatian to work with Yugoslav documents. On the Yugoslav side there is a significant problem if a Yugoslav historian hopes to see the country's history within the framework of the total war: he needs German, Russian or English, and the means to work in foreign archives. Only a few at the conference had had that opportunity. In the future, there is likelihood that more documentation will become available in the West than in East Europe. If there is a long-range outcome of this meeting, it may be in the encouragement of Yugoslavs to do work in the National Archives in Washington. Certainly the contacts made mean that some Yugoslav historians know they can obtain help from members of the American Committee.

3. A next step will be an effort to invite some Yugoslavs to a meeting here. Another session on World War II would not immediately be profitable, but there may be other directions to be investigated. For example, 1981 is the 100th anniversary of American-Serbian diplomatic relations. The American Embassy may be interested in helping in the commemoration of this event. Professor Michael Petrovich, of the University of Wisconsin, has been organizing meetings involving other Balkan countries in recent years. He has expressed a willingness to explore the possibility of inviting a Yugoslav delegation to Wisconsin in 1981, which would celebrate the anniversary, but also provide a follow-up on the recent Plitvice meeting.

4. Publication of papers is to be explored. The Yugoslav Institute of Contemporary History seems to be prepared to publish the whole proceedings in Serbo-Croatian. Publication in English in the U.S. is not so simple. The papers were uneven in quality, some simply reploughing old ground and others being rather detailed narrative accounts of events with little interpretation. We have formed a committee to review the idea of selecting portions of the material for submission to a publisher. The Yugoslavs have agreed to transcribe comments and discussion which was recorded as spoken. When we have assembled and reviewed all the papers and interventions, we will be in a better position to assess the publication possibility.
FUTURE MEETINGS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

MILITARY HISTORY SYMPOSIUM, KINGSTON, ONTARIO

The Eighth Annual Military History Symposium is being held by the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston, Ontario, on 26-27 March 1981 with the following speakers: Paul Kennedy, East Anglia University, Keynote Address; Norman Stone, Cambridge University, Germany and Austria-Hungary; Ulrich Trumpener, University of Alberta, Turkey and Germany (1914-1918); Ian Nish, London School of Economics, Japan and the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; J. L. Granatstein, York University, Canada in World War II; and John Erickson, Edinburgh University, The Soviet Union in the Grand Alliance. Inquiries regarding registration and other information should be addressed to K. Neilson or R. Prete, Department of History, the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, K71 2W3 (613/545-7607).

NAVAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

The History Department of the United States Naval Academy will sponsor its fifth Naval History Symposium on October 1-2, 1981. The symposium welcomes suggestions for papers on all topics relating to naval history. Proposals should be sent by 1 April 1981 to Prof. Frederick S. Harrod, History Department, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. 21402.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN STUDIES MEETING

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Western Association for German Studies will be held (under the presidency of ACHSWW Board Member Charles Burdick of San José State Univ.) in Seattle, Washington. The University of Washington, Seattle, will host the conference. The Association welcomes papers in history, literature, politics, geography, art, music and other fields relating to German-speaking Europe. Inquiries and suggestions for papers on the twentieth century should be sent to Professor Alan Wilt, Department of History, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011, by 1 April 1981. Session directors for the nineteenth century are Prof. Ronald Smelser, Utah; for the eighteenth century and earlier, Prof. Gerald L. Soliday, University of Texas-Dallas; and for general topics, Prof. Evan Bukey, University of Arkansas. Professor Roswitha Burwick, Scripps College, Claremont, California 91711, will serve as Program Director.

1981 ANNUAL MEETING IN LOS ANGELES

On the basis of the recommendation at the 1979 annual meeting, the Chairman of the ACHSWW has arranged to propose to the AHA Program Committee for the 1981 Annual Meeting, to be held in Los Angeles during the last week of the year, the following session:
FORTY YEARS AFTER PEARL HARBOR: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE PACIFIC WAR

CHAIR: Robert Butow, University of Washington

An American Perspective: The Availability of MAGIC Materials
William Cunliffe, National Archives

A British Perspective: The Foreign Office and the "Final Despatch" of Ambassador Craigie
John J. Sbrega, Tidewater Community College

A German Perspective: Germany, Japan, and the War in the Pacific
Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

COMMENT: Roberta Wohlstetter, Pan Heuristics

RESEARCH RESOURCES

YALE UNIVERSITY MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES

The October 1979 issue of the Historical Manuscripts Newsletter of the Yale University Library lists a selection of holdings from the period of the Second World War. The 42-item list, kindly provided by Susan Grigg, Archivist, includes:

HANSON BALDWIN PAPERS. Correspondence, manuscripts, and subject files of a newspaper editor and reporter who covered the rearmament of Europe, the first months of the war in the Pacific, and the Normandy invasion, and who advised government and private committees on military policy.

CHESTER BOWLES PAPERS. Correspondence, speeches, and other papers of the administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

BURMESE ARCHIVE COLLECTION. Correspondence and documents related to the establishment of Independent Burma and the problems of Japanese occupation.

GERMAN PAMPHLET COLLECTION. National Socialist publications for home consumption and for distribution abroad.

WILLIAM HARLAN HALE PAPERS. Scripts and other papers of an official in the Office of War Information who was responsible for radio broadcasts to Germany.

TYLER G. KENT PAPERS. Correspondence, legal papers, and printed material of a code clerk in the U.S. Embassy in London whose conviction under the British Official Secrets Act became a cause célèbre in the United States.
ARThUR BLISS LANE PAPERS. Correspondence and other papers of an American diplomat in Yugoslavia, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Poland.

VERNEST WATForen LEEFEVER PAPERS. Articles by German prisoners of war returned from the Soviet Union.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH PAPERS. Correspondence, speeches, and other papers of the writer and adviser on aviation and foreign policy. Permission of the family is required.

WALTER LIPPMANN PAPERS. Correspondence, diaries, and writings of the political writer.

JAMES S. McDERMOTT PAPERS. Letters of a captain in the U. S. Marine Corps who died on Iwo Jima.

DWIGHT MACDONALD PAPERS. Correspondence, writings, and printed material of the writer and activist who was at once a pacifist and an anti-fascist.

GUY S. METRAUX PAPERS. Correspondence, reports, minutes, and memoranda of a Red Cross delegate on conditions in U. S. prisoner-of-war camps.

PALESTINE STATEHOOD COMMITTEE PAPERS. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, and printed material of five committees active in the United States whose goals included creation of an independent Jewish army to fight Axis powers, and rescue and resettlement in Palestine of European Jews.

JOHN HALL PAXTON PAPERS. Correspondence and memoranda of an American diplomat in China.

WILLIAM WINSTON PETTUS PAPERS. Correspondence and writings of a professor of surgery at Hsiahn-Ya Hospital in China.

HENRY L. STIMSON PAPERS. Correspondence, minutes, memoranda, speeches, interviews, public statements, and diaries of the Secretary of War.

U. S. WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, POSTON, ARIZONA, RELOCATION CENTER RECORDS. Scrapbooks and other papers documenting educational and library activities.

Copies of the full list are available on request. The Department of Manuscripts and Archives is located at the Wall Street entrance of Sterling Memorial Library. It is open from 8:30 to 4:45, Monday through Friday. For more information, please call (203) 432-4694 or 432-4695 and ask for Judith Schiff or Patricia Bodak.

THE HOLOCAUST: RESCUE AND RELIEF DOCUMENTATION IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The July 1980 issue of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science was a special issue entitled Reflections on the Holocaust: Historical, Philosophical, and Educational Dimensions; the special editors of this volume were Irene G. Shur of West Chester State College, Franklin H. Littell of Temple University, and Marvin F. Wolfgang of the University of Pennsylvania. With the kind permission of the publishers and of Dr. Mendelsohn, the title, copyright, and table of contents pages of the issue and his report on a particularly significant collection of archival material follow:
THE ANNALS
of The American Academy of Political
and Social Science
(ISSN 0002-7162)

RICHARD D. LAMBERT, Editor
ALAN W. HESTON, Assistant Editor

REFLECTIONS ON THE HOLOCAUST:
Historical, Philosophical, and Educational Dimensions

Special Editors of This Volume

IRENE G. SHUR
Director
Ethnic Studies Institute
West Chester State College
West Chester, Pennsylvania

FRANKLIN H. LITTELL
Chairman
National Institute on the Holocaust
Professor of Religion
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MARVIN E. WOLFGANG
President
American Academy of Political and Social Science
Professor of Sociology
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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Library of Congress Card Number 80-66618
The articles appearing in The Annals are indexed in the Book Review Index, the Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, Social Sciences Index, Monthly Periodical Index, and Current Contents: Behavioral, Social, Management Sciences and Combined Retrospective Index Sets. They are also abstracted and indexed in ABC Pol Sci, Historical Abstracts, United States Political Science Documents, Social Work Research & Abstracts, International Political Science Abstracts and/or America: History and Life.


Issued bimonthly by The American Academy of Political and Social Science at 3937 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104. Cost per year: $38.00 paperbound; $33.00 clothbound. Add $2.00 to above rates for membership outside U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Philadelphia and at additional mailing offices.

Claims for undelivered copies must be made within the month following the regular month of publication. The publisher will supply missing copies when losses have been sustained in transit and when the reserve stock will permit.

Editorial and Business Offices, 3937 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.
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The Holocaust: Rescue and Relief Documentation in the National Archives

By JOHN MENDELSOHN

ABSTRACT: The National Archives is a major center for the study of the Holocaust. Records on the subject are scattered throughout its vast holdings in several locations and no general finding aid exists. Researchers have explored the records of the killing and the destruction of nearly six million Jews in some detail, but have neglected records dealing with rescue and relief attempts. Hence this article focuses on the latter topic by delineating where in the National Archives one may find such documentation. Foremost are the records of the War Refugee Board, which was created in early 1944 to provide avenues of rescue and relief to the Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe. Other records concern the emigration of Jews from Nazi Germany, the Evian Conference and the subsequent Schacht-Rublee negotiations, the Haavara agreements on emigration to Palestine, and the trip to Havana and return of the S.S. St. Louis. There are many other records, including those on the deals the SS was willing to make by trading Jewish lives for needed commodities. More articles that present overviews of significant segments of Holocaust records in the National Archives are needed for a comprehensive introduction of these holdings to researchers.

John Mendelsohn was born in Berlin, Germany, and has lived in the United States over 25 years. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland in 1974 and wrote his dissertation about the documentation of the Nuremberg trials. He has taught in various institutions including the American University in Washington, D.C. At present he is the archivist in charge of war crimes records in the National Archives. He has prepared many archival publications dealing with war crimes and related topics. Among these have been the microfilm pamphlets United States of America v. Karl Brandt et al., Erhard Milch, and Oswald Pohl et al., and the Nuremberg NM Prosecution Document Series.
NONE OF the many collections of records in the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C., pertains exclusively to the Holocaust, that unique event which not only constitutes the most terrifying phenomenon in human history but which also has grown into a distinct and separate field of scholarly endeavor. Nonetheless, the documents dealing with the episode and deposited in the institution amount to far over a million pages.

HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

By virtue of these large holdings alone, the National Archives has become one of the world's major centers of scholarly activities and sources for the Holocaust. Most of these sources are records of the perpetrators but they also include documentation of observers and victims.

Trial records

The Nuremberg trial records, for example, occupy an important place among this Holocaust documentation.1 An indispensable guide, prepared by the cooperative effort of Yad Vashem in Jerusalem and Yivo in New York, describes these records that include many of the standard reports so well known and so often used by researchers and students of the Holocaust.2 They contain the notorious pictorial report on the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto by SS Brigadier General Jürgen Stroop, edited and published recently by Sybil Milton of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York. The report documents not only the terrible plight of the ghetto dwellers, but also the military effort of the SS in the destruction of the ghetto and the utilization of Ukrainian auxiliaries in the brutal endeavor.3 A transcribed copy with handwritten outline notes of Reichsführer of the SS Heinrich Himmler's infamous speech to the SS generals at Posen in October, 1943, in which he quite openly referred to the meaning of the Final Solution, complements this collection. The chief executioner praised his generals who had all seen mountains of dead Jews but who had remained “decent and loyal” to the Final Solution at the same time.4

Other Nuremberg trial records include the report by Hermann Friedrich Graebe, an engineer who managed a German construction firm in the Ukraine, which describes in graphic detail the murderous activities of an SS Einsatzkommando.5 A number of Nuremberg documents demonstrate how Nazi racism went to the extreme of killing 112 Jews for the sole purpose of obtaining


their skeletons for a collection at the University of Strasbourg.\(^6\)

The Nuremberg records amount to many thousand documents of which over 18,000 alone served as prosecution exhibits in the 13 proceedings against war criminals there.\(^7\) These documents form the core of the Holocaust records in the National Archives. They have many good additional finding aids and indexes, for example, *Special List No. 42* which represents a one-volume, item-by-item description of the records of the *Einsatzgruppen* case in which 22 members of these mobile murder commandos who killed nearly a million Jews in the Soviet Union stood trial.\(^8\)

*Records of the Office of Military Government for Germany (United States)*

Yet the Nuremberg records do not constitute the only source of Holocaust documents in the National Archives. There are many other important collections of records dealing with the Holocaust, for example, the OMGUS records, the records of the Office of Military Government for Germany (United States). They contain pawnshop tickets from the official pawn office in Berlin for bags with gold, silver, plate, jewelry, and other valuables.\(^9\) The SS had taken these from the wretched Jews before gassing or shooting them and had deposited the jewelry at the official pawn office in Berlin in order to convert it eventually into cash on national or neutral markets.\(^10\)

SS Captain Bruno Mellmer delivered other valuables and dental gold removed from the jaws of dead Jews to the *Reichsbank* to credit the proceeds to the account of one Max Heiliger, a totally fictitious person.\(^11\) A team of German archivists and historians described these records on data sheets at the General Archives Division in Suitland, Maryland, and the National Archives produced additional descriptive inventories.

Heinrich Himmler's official files, microfilmed at Alexandria, Virginia, are replete with documentation on the ill treatment and destruction the SS visited on Europe's Jews. Several guides from the captured records series constitute excellent finding aids for these records. Another collection, the records of the German foreign ministry contain many items on the final solution to the Jewish question. The killing of Jewish children and the only extant copy of the Wannsee Protocol, which welded together efforts of many Nazi governmental agencies in order to make possible the extermination of the Jews or their possible shipment to Madagascar,

6. *Nuremberg Prosecution Documents NO 085 to NO 091*, File pertaining to Skeleton Collection at the University of Strasbourg, 5 Feb. 1942 to October 1944, NARG 238.
11. Ibid.
are included in the holocaustal part of this collection. The well-known Kent Catalog, a four-volume compendium, indexes these documents.

**U.S. Army**

Finally, the records of the U.S. Army commands include 10 folders with records collected by the U.S. Army in connection with the extradition of about two dozen war crimes suspects from the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany to Poland to stand trial there for crimes committed at the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. Among the documents are files recommending camp staff for the war Merit Cross, including Dr. Mengele, the "Angel of Death," for his "exemplary medical work." This record group has no published finding aids or indexes.

As the records cited so far represent just the barest sampling of the National Archives' Holocaust holdings, it becomes clear that a short article cannot do justice to listing and describing all the records. It appears necessary therefore to concentrate on one specific area of the Holocaust only. As the records concerned with attempts to rescue individuals from extermination and to relieve their suffering do not seem as fully explored and utilized as, for example, those dealing with the actual extermination processes, this article will henceforth concentrate on the former. Rescue includes both attempts by the suffering Jews themselves through emigration and the efforts of other countries or agencies to relieve their plight. Despite the reduction in scope, the size of the various collections and the variety of records contained therein necessitate that this article can only highlight the more important areas.

**War Refugee Board**

The National Archives' Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in New York's beautiful Hudson Valley houses the records of the War Refugee Board that constitutes the central, but by no means the only, collection of documents pertaining to rescue. The War Refugee Board evolved as a response to many pressures. These encompassed a more detailed knowledge by U.S. authorities of the extent of the Nazi extermination program, cries for help from the American Jewish community, humanitarian considerations, and the desire to take the lead in aiding the victims so that other nations would follow suit without the United States alone having to accept hundreds of thousands of helpless, demoralized survivors. On the whole, the administration acted slowly in forming the board, and their fears of resurrecting the old taint, "Jew Deal," impeded its creation.

When formally established in January, 1944, the War Refugee Board embodied nonetheless the secretaries of state, the Treasury Department, and the War Department as policymakers. During the

first year of its existence, John W. Pehle, assistant secretary of the Treasury, directed the board’s activities whereas Brigadier General William O’Dwyer did so until the dissolution of the board in the fall of 1945. The board acted through attaches for refugees accredited with diplomatic status to U.S. embassies and legations in strategic areas in foreign countries, such as neutral nations, recently conquered areas, and Allied countries.

The board’s main concerns focused on arriving at effective means for rescue of victims of Nazi oppression and the establishment of refugee camps and temporary safe havens. The board cooperated in these endeavors not only with other governments but also with private individuals and organizations and the Vatican. It established a safe haven in Oswego, New York, for 1,000 refugees outside the quotas to which immigration laws restricted the acceptance of refugees in this country.16

In view of the massive genocide perpetrated by the Nazis, one must sum up the board’s effectiveness as being too little and too late. Nonetheless, the records of the War Refugee Board, amounting to about 45 linear feet, document both the failures and the successes of the agency. The central files of the board, known as general correspondence, make up about a quarter of the records in this collection. They include correspondence with agencies concerned with relief and rescue, for example, the American Jewish Committee, the World Jewish Congress, and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, especially relating to the evacuation of Jewish children from France.

Other records deal with concentration camps and the issue of licenses to relief organizations pursuant to relief recommendations of the War Refugee Board, relief and rescue efforts for Hungarian Jews, media output on rescue, requests for specific aid, and many other items.

A file almost as large as the general correspondence is the projects and documents file. These records deal with cooperative efforts of the United States at relief and rescue with other nations, particularly neutral European countries including Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Latin American states. Other records concern attempts to halt further persecution, especially in Hungary, by such means as issuing visas or other national identification to persecutees or by negotiations with the oppressors.

The records further delineate Red Cross aid to concentration camps, relief channeled through Switzerland, and relief to Jews in Holland. They document evacuation of Jews through Spain and Portugal and transfer of Jews from Transnistria and elsewhere to Turkey and Switzerland.

Other relief and rescue programs documented include the establishment of temporary havens in North Africa, the United States, and elsewhere and the permanent settlement of Jews in Palestine, Mexico, and the United States.

In addition to the general correspondence and project and document files, the records contain a personal papers file of Roswell D. McClelland, the board’s special representative in Bern, dealing with various aspects of the plight of European Jews and the many attempts at relief and rescue. Other files pertain to the admission of refugees to the United States outside the quota system; the
abortive proposal by Joel Brand, a Hungarian Jew, to trade 10,000 trucks and other materials to be used by the Nazis on the eastern front for the lives of Hungarian Jews; financial records; a history of the War Refugee Board; and other subjects. A published inventory and a very useful shelf list facilitate intelligent research. Especially helpful to this end, too, are available indexes.17

The records of the War Relocation Authority, which ran various camps with luckless Japanese-American inmates and also administered the Refugee Shelter at Oswego, New York, and of the War Refugee Board are mixed together. They contain documentation on the inception of the idea of free ports or temporary havens for Jews in the United States and the establishment and operation of the Oswego Shelter.18

Others: documents and relief attempts

The remaining records on relief and rescue in the National Archives deal with a very large variety of topics. Some of the major events documented concern the emigration of Jews from Nazi Germany during the prewar era, including such topics as the Evian Conference and the subsequent Schacht-Rublee negotiations, the Haavara agreements on emigration to Palestine, and the trip to Havana and the return of the S.S. St. Louis. Other documents inform of the attempts by various countries and individuals to alleviate the suffering of the Hungarian Jews, by enabling some to emigrate, and of deals the SS was willing to make by trading Jewish lives for needed commodities. Attempts to rescue Jewish children and to stop the carnage by bombing railroad centers leading to Auschwitz and the slaughterhouse itself constitute frightening additions to the record of man's inhumanity to man.

Evian-les-Bains Conference

As the persecution of Jews in Germany accelerated, pressures in the United States increased to extend help to the sufferers. Responding to this pressure, President Roosevelt called for an international conference in the spring of 1938 for the purpose of facilitating the emigration of Jews from Nazi Germany. The conference took place later in the summer in Evian-les-Bains in France. Several of the participating nations accepted Roosevelt’s call only conditionally. Great Britain did not wish the Palestine question discussed, France wanted prior consultation, and other countries expressed their reluctance to accept additional refugees. Italy refused to attend the conference and Germany received no invitation.19

Since the Nazis forced Jewish emigrants to leave their financial assets behind, most countries refused to accept penniless Jews. As a consequence, the conference did not produce many positive results. In fact, Adolf Hitler and Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels taunted the nations attending the Evian Conference for talking with


great sympathy about the suffering Jews but refusing to extend any substantial aid to them.

The records of the Evian Conference are scattered among several collections in the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York. The president's secretary's file on refugees in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library has some good sources on the origin of the conference, the motives of the president in calling it, and United States' reactions during the conference. The papers of Myron C. Taylor, the chairman of the U.S. delegation, also contain a considerable number of important records on the Evian Conference, including transcripts of proceedings, resolutions, reports, and many other items.

The records of the Department of State in the National Archives also provide a good deal of detail concerning happenings at the conference. Essentially in the central decimal files, many records deal with U.S. contacts with other nations, conference proceedings, reluctance of receiving nations to accept Jewish refugees, and the German reaction to the conference. Purport lists constitute finding aids to these documents. In addition, several of the documents in these files are also printed in the Foreign Relations of the United States series. A number of German foreign ministry documents deal mainly with the German reaction to the conference. Also a few Nuremberg trials records portray Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's refusal to cooperate with the conference and German emigration plans for the Jews.

There are also some records on the conference in the official files of Reichsleiter SS Himmler. A few of the German diplomatic records on this topic are printed in the Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945 series and there are many records in several files of U.S. diplomatic and consular posts, for example, the Havana file.

One of the accomplishments of the Evian Conference was the establishment of an intergovernmental committee for the purpose of finding ways and means to enable Jews from

20. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library, Official File; File 3186 particularly contains correspondence on the president's motives.
21. There is a good finding aid for the papers of Myron C. Taylor as chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the Evian Conference in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.
22. The decimal pertaining to the Evian Conference is 840.48/Refugees and the records are scattered throughout the decimal for the 1938 period.
23. Purport lists are bound in volumes; they constitute an index and refer to document number within a certain decimal.
25. The major serials of Microfilm Publication T120 which concern the Evian Conference include 3496, 2134, 1125, and 7081.
26. Particularly Nuremberg Prosecution Documents NC 3702 documenting Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop's refusal to cooperate with the Evian Conference and NC 9764 dealing with Nazi emigration plans for Jews.
28. Several of the records from the German foreign ministry pertaining to the Evian Conference are printed in Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945, ser. D, V:894-96.
Germany and Austria to leave these Nazi-controlled countries. The difficulty the committee had to cope with lay in the German refusal to let the Jews take their capital out of the country and in providing for the emigration of penniless Jews.

George Hublee, an official of the Department of State, directed the work of the intergovernmental committee. During 1938 and 1939, Hublee conducted negotiations with Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, and acquitted of war crimes by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. After Schacht's dismissal as negotiator, Hublee continued with Helmuth Wohlthat, a foreign exchange expert. They reluctantly agreed on emigration, however, the agreement had little chance of implementation because of the outbreak of World War II in September, 1939. Nonetheless, a large number of Jews managed to leave Germany during and after the negotiations.

Hublee-Schacht negotiations

The records of the Hublee-Schacht negotiations are scattered throughout several records collections in the National Archives. The papers of Myron C. Taylor in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library contain a good many records on the subject, including Roosevelt's personal comments on the Hublee negotiations. The president's press conferences and the diaries of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., contain many records and comments on the negotiations. In addition, the records of the Department of State document the talks fairly thoroughly. Especially noteworthy are Schacht's proposals and Hublee's reports and assessments of the situation. Most of these documents are part of the refugee decimal of the central decimal file, well indexed in the purport books.

The German foreign ministry records constitute an especially rich source of the reluctant German reaction to negotiating Jewish emigration. State Secretary Ernst von Weizsaecker, later tried and convicted in case 11 by a U.S. military tribunal at Nuremberg, for example, saw no need for the negotiations for he believed that no country was willing to accept penniless Jews, especially not 600,000. Other records in this collection deal with passport restrictions, emigration of Jews to Switzerland, German reluctance to let Hublee come to Berlin, Schacht's visit to England, and the impact of the Kristallnacht pogrom on emigration.

The German foreign ministry records are indexed in the Kent

30. Feingold, p. 49.
31. Ibid., p. 67.
32. See papers of Myron C. Taylor as chairman of the U.S. Delegation to and President of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, Evian, France, July 1938, London and elsewhere 1938-51, in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, particularly boxes 2 through 5.
33. Among the finding aids in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library there is a good index to the president's press conferences arranged by subject. All the materials of interest here are arranged under the word "Refugee."
34. The index to the so called Morgenthau Diaries contains good information particularly on the Hublee-Schacht negotiations.
35. These are again in Decimal 840.48/Refugees for the year 1938, particularly document numbers following 1000.
36. See especially Microfilm Publication T120 Serials 1125, 2959, 7051, and 7062.
37. Ibid.
Catalog. They are reproduced on microfilm, subdivided into serials with a descriptive data sheet preceding the serial. The Nuremberg trial records duplicate several of these documents, but this collection also contains other records on these negotiations including a report by Rublee that Jews could not take property out of Germany, British views on the Rublee negotiations, Schacht's summary on the talks, and other items. As noted previously, the best finding aid for these records is the Yad Vashem/Yivo Guide supplemented by staff analyses fashioned by analysts working for the prosecution staff at Nuremberg.

More successful than the Schacht-Rublee agreement, the earlier Haavara agreements enabled Jews to emigrate to Palestine and to take some of their capital out of Germany. The Nazis and the Jewish Agency for Palestine agreed to pay a German exporter from blocked Jewish accounts for goods exported to Palestine. The Jewish Agency would compensate the refugee in Palestinian currency. In this fashion, indirect capital transfers took place.

The records of the Haavara agreements center mainly on the reluctance with which the German foreign ministry, particularly the Nazi Party Abroad Organization, dealt with the agreements because they provided advantages for Jews and the Jewish Agency in Palestine as well as for the Nazi economy. The Arabs, too, strongly opposed the agreements, particularly the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem who did not take kindly to Jewish emigration from Germany and resettlement of the Jews in Palestine. Most of the records are in the Department of State's central decimal file as well as in the mission and post files, the microfilm of the German foreign ministry records, and some are printed in the Documents on German Foreign Policy 1914–1945 series.

S.S. St. Louis affair

The central file documenting one of the most dramatic and highly publicized incidents of Jewish flight from Germany, made into a motion picture later, the S.S. St. Louis affair, is the central decimal file of the Department of State in the National Archives. In the spring of 1939, the Nazi effort to make Germany Judenrein accelerated. Subsequently, the number of those lucky Jewish refugees possessing visas or landing permits increased measurably. The Cuban director of immigration, Colonel Manuel Benitez, had sold many landing permits wholesale to the Hamburg-America passengership line. The line resold the permits to individual Jews at $150.00 per permit. The line failed to inform the 930 permit holders who sailed on the S.S. St. Louis bound for Havana...
that the Cuban government had revoked the permits.

Upon arrival in Havana in May, 1939, the Cuban authorities remained adamant in their refusal to let the refugees land despite a dramatic suicide. The S.S. St. Louis consequently was forced to return to Europe where a terrible fate seemed to await the emigrants in Nazi Germany. Fortunately, however, after days of intense drama, England, France, Holland, and Belgium decided to provide asylum for the refugees. Many of those who stayed in the last three countries eventually died in Auschwitz after these nations were overrun by the Nazis. Other ships faced similar problems.

The records of the S.S. St. Louis affair in the Department of State's files deal with citizens requesting President Roosevelt to accept the S.S. St. Louis refugees and the Department of State's denying these requests in stereotyped replies, reports on the situation in Cuba by various individuals, especially the U.S. consul in Havana, attempts to get back the money paid by refugees, the landing of the S.S. St. Louis in Europe, and the distribution of refugees in Belgium and Holland. Also the Morgenthau Diaries in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library record the secretary of the treasury's concern over the refugees aboard the vessel and how they could receive aid. Many records on the S.S. St. Louis affair are part of the diplomatic and consular post files. They include a good deal of information not in the central Department of State files, such as reports and memoranda on the changing situation in Cuba.

Although the priorities assigned to rescue and relief by Allied and neutral countries alike never seemed very high, after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, they sank to an even lower level. With the United States entering the war in late 1941, the Nazis continued on the road toward extermination of the Jewish people with impunity because now reasonable possibilities for Jewish resettlement had altogether disappeared.

When the extent and the brutality of the Nazi extermination program became subject to wider publicity in early 1943, pressure to do something about impeding or stopping this program began to mount. As a consequence, Anglo-American authorities called a conference to deal with the problem of Jewish and other refugees and their possible resettlement. This was the Bermuda Conference in mid-1943. In the final analysis, the conference failed to accelerate rescue and did not show any tangible results.

Bermuda Conference

The records of the Bermuda Conference are among those deposited by the Department of State in the National Archives and are among the holdings of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, particularly the War Refugee Board documents. A
few documents are part of the German foreign ministry microfilm, and some are published in the Foreign Relations of the United States series. 54

**Others**

Despite the difficulties and failures encountered, the rescue attempts continued and met with occasional positive results. Particularly strong efforts exerted in the rescue of Jewish children resulted in some success. Despite constant pressure by the SS and German foreign ministry officials to place obstacles in the way of various groups in Balkan countries endeavoring to provide for the emigration of Jewish children to Palestine, the records of the German foreign ministry document occasional success for the proponents of rescue. For example, one report indicates that over a quarter of nearly 300 children from Hungary arrived safely in Palestine. 55

For the most part, on instructions from von Ribbentrop, the German foreign ministry played all along with rescue attempts, including a British offer to accept 5,000 Jewish children, without ever really intending to let large numbers of Jewish children escape. 56 Otto Ohlendorf, the chief of Einsatzgruppe D, explained and attempted to justify the killing of Jewish children at his trial at Nuremberg. He felt that if they were left alive, they would grow up to visit vengeance on the murderers of their parents. He expressed thus the views of the highest echelon of the Nazi extermination machinery. 57

As the war progressed, rescue attempts accelerated. The terrible plight of the Hungarian Jews in 1944 made this particularly apparent. After the German occupation of Hungary had resulted in the deportation of over 400,000 Jews to the extermination camps, the SS began to meet with Jewish leaders and neutrals in earnest in order to obtain scarce goods and foreign exchange in return for Jewish lives. These attempts received official Nazi sanction because they might be turned into a tool useful to drive a wedge between the unity of the Allies.

Joel Brand, an officer of the Assistance and Rescue Committee in Budapest, figured prominently in these blood-for-goods negotiations. Before the slaughter of the Hungarian Jews by the Nazis began, Brand went to Istanbul with a Nazi offer to spare their lives for a payment in goods including 10,000 trucks to be used on the eastern front only. British authorities arrested him as he entered Syria from Turkey and detained him there. They also publicly denounced the truck deal. While he was held by the British, the extermination of the Hungarian Jews proceeded. 58

Other blood-for-goods negotiations of the Nazis met with greater success than the truck deal. Some resulted in the shipment of Jews to Bergen-Belsen instead of Auschwitz and from there eventually to Switzerland. These negotiations and their

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54. Foreign Relations of the United States, 1:34-48, 1943; the decimals involved are 548.49/Refugees for 1943, particularly documents in the 3600 Series and Decimal 548.51.
56. Particularly Nuremberg Prosecution Document NG 5049 and NG 5158.
58. Feingold, p. 271.
results as well as the efforts by Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, and by members of the diplomatic corps from other neutral countries who successfully extended to a sizable number of Hungarian Jews the protection of their countries, are documented in the records of the War Refugee Board and in those of the Nuremberg trials, particularly a number of affidavits by Rudolf Kastner, the vice-president of the Assistance and Rescue Committee, and Dieter Wisliceny and Kurt Becher, both SS officers. Others are in the files of the Department of State, the German foreign ministry microfilm, as well as in the official files of Heinrich Himmler, and some records are published in the Foreign Relations of the United States series. The attempts of a number of wealthy industrialists’ families in Hungary to buy their freedom by ceding their holdings to the SS met with more success than did, for example, the Brand negotiations. These included the Weiss, Kornfeld, and Chorin families who were able to leave Hungary for Switzerland and Portugal together with some other families. There are a good many records on these negotiations and emigration, especially in the official files of Heinrich Himmler, including lists of names of all the individuals involved. These records are also among the reports of the Office of Strategic Services. Other negotiations involving Walter Schellenberg, the SS intelligence chief, and Jean Marie Musy, a former Swiss federal councillor, lead to the leaving of a trainload with 1,200 Jews from the Theresienstadt Concentration Camp and their safe arrival in Switzerland. The Musy affair is best documented in the Nuremberg trial records.

A desperate attempt to interrupt and delay the seemingly inexorable exodus of Jews from Hungary to the extermination camps envisioned the aerial bombardment of Kashan, the only railroad center leading from Hungary to Auschwitz, and eventually the bombing of the killing facilities themselves. Requests by Rabbi Wise for such bombings from the armed forces resulted in none of the desired actions. In fact, a letter by John J. McCloy, assistant secretary of war, to John W. Pehle, director of the War Refugee Board, suggested that such bombing could not be given a priority and was impractical. Nonetheless, the army air force bombed the I. G. Farben

59. Also among the interrogations for both the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and the 12 U.S. military tribunals there.
60. Of particular interest are the War Refugee Board General Correspondence File, Microfilm Publication T175, roll 59, and Microfilm Publication T129, Serial 324.
63. Microfilm Publication T175 roll 59.
64. Three Office of Strategic Services (OSS) Reports pertain to the emigration of the Hungarian industrialists: OSS104280, 21 Nov. 1944 pertains to the holdings of the Weiss Konzern; OSS107062 deals with the Weiss, Kornfeld, Chorin, and Mautner families; and OSS 09633, 6 Jan. 1945 also pertains to the families.
65. Feingold, p. 279.
66. Especially Nuremberg Prosecution Documents NG 5239 and Affidavit by SS Colonel Kurt Becher and NO 5762 and Affidavit by SS General Walter Schellenberg; see also Microfilm Publication T175 roll 118 including Heinrich Himmler’s correspondence and notes on his negotiations with Musy on behalf of the orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada.
67. Feingold, 256-57.
Buna plant at Auschwitz adjacent to the killing facility.

The records documenting the abortive attempts of bombing the extermination facilities out of existence and thereby putting an end to the extermination of Jews there are scattered in many collections, including the War Refugee Board, the Office of Strategic Services, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the War Department, the assistant secretary of war, and many others. 68

The documents discussed in the preceding pages represent the major holdings of the National Archives and Records Service on the subject of rescue and relief of Jewish suffering during the Nazi Era. The size and the complexity of these records preclude listing them all, but those discussed will often provide leads to those not mentioned. The drama of rescue and relief continues beyond the scope of this article into the post-World War II Era. Pertinent records in the National Archives include such topics as treatment of the survivors of the Holocaust, return to their countries of origin or to new ones, their stay in displaced persons camps, and the restitution of property to them. These records were created by United States military agencies, such as the Office of Military Government for Germany and Army commands, particularly headquarters of Seventh and Third U.S. Armies, and later civilian agencies, especially the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany.

NEEDED: THE POOLING OF RESOURCES

The researcher of rescue and relief records and the diplomatic historian often face the same dilemma: in order to delineate a less-biased history, they must consult records in many depositories. And, indeed, many depositories in the United States and elsewhere have collected rescue and relief records. Foremost are Yivo and the Leo Baeck Institute in New York City; The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace in Stanford, California; Yad Vashem in Israel; the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine in Paris; the Rijksinstitut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie in Amsterdam; the Wiener Library in London; and many others.

The availability of records pertaining to rescue and relief in many depositories underlines the need to know the extent of the holdings in each in order to perform comprehensive research. In addition to articles such as this one, which introduces researchers to the holdings of a particular archive, a more comprehensive finding aid must be produced. Only the cooperation of all the archives that hold pertinent records can accomplish such an objective by pooling their resources to produce a computer-assisted index of finding aids as the first step in this direction. Such an index would greatly facilitate shedding light on some unknown territory and could become the forerunner of a general index to records on the Holocaust; it would help us also to move to a better understanding of the Holocaust.

68. A file in the Modern Military Branch, entitled Auschwitz, contains a conglomerate of records on the bombing of Auschwitz and Kashan. Particularly noteworthy are recent photo interpretations by the Central Intelligence Agency which clearly identify the killing facilities.
A very large body of cryptological materials recently declassified and released in whole or in part (i.e., with deletions) by the National Security Agency and now available at the National Archives is appended, together with the text (insofar as available) of one of the listed items: the transcript of an interview with Mr. Ralph T. Briggs, a retired navy chief warrant officer, in which he alleges that his radio intercept, on Thursday, 4 December 1941, of the Japanese "winds execute message," immediately transmitted to Washington, was subsequently suppressed, and that he was expressly ordered not to participate in or cooperate with the subsequent investigation of the Pearl Harbor catastrophe.

Mr. John Taylor of the National Archives' Modern Military Branch kindly provided the supplemental information, at the end of the list, on the SRH-series items accessioned since compilation of the inventory on 31 May 1980. He also noted that the Japanese Army Attaché Translations, with reports from many foreign countries, appeared to contain material of much broader interest than might have been expected. Finally he noted that in the 10,528-page collection of Japanese-German Diplomatic Messages labelled as being from 1940-41, he had found material going back to 1938.

THE NETHERLANDS WAR DOCUMENTATION INSTITUTE

The Netherlands State Institute on War Documentation, whose director, since the retirement in April 1979 of Dr. Louis de Jong, has been International Committee Treasurer Harry Paape, has kindly provided the appended English-language guide to its holdings, including material on the Dutch East Indies during World War II.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. GENERAL

A. REFERENCE


2. Jessup, John E.; and Coakley, Robert W., eds. A Guide to the Study and Use of Military History. Center of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1979. A 500-page volume available both as a hardback ($11.00) and a paperback ($6.50), this rich compendium was designed to encourage the study of military history in the broad sense, to explain its uses, and identify the resources available for its study. As the title indicates, it is a guide to study and use, not research and writing. In a series of essays, recognized specialists explore the nature of military history, the value of studying it, the literature available on various periods and topics, and describe the official military history establishments in this country and abroad. For example, Dr. Maurice Matloff, Chief Historian of the Army and a director of this committee, presents an introductory essay on the nature of history, and Col. Thomas Griess, head of the History Department at West Point, treats more narrowly the specific field of military history and its use. Professor Jay Luvaas of Allegheny College discusses the great military historians and philosophers from Thucydides to Liddell Hart; and Professor Theodore Ropp of Duke University covers the whole broad field of world military history down to 1786. Other essays deal with the various periods of American military history and describe the official military historical activities and offices in the United States and abroad. The Guide is addressed not only to professional soldiers but academic scholars, who will appreciate particularly its extensive bibliographies.

B. DOCUMENTATION

1. United States Army Investigation and Trial Records of War Criminals: United States of America v. Otto Skorzeny et al. (Case 6-100). July 13, 1945-December 1948, (M1106, 24 fiche) introduction by John Mendelsohn. This is the first National Archives microfiche publication. In the Skorzeny case, ten members of various branches of the German Armed Forces were tried by a General Military Government Court at Dachau for violating the laws and usages of war by (1) wearing enemy uniforms during combat conditions, (2) torturing and killing unarmed U. S. prisoners of war, and (3) misappropriating articles belonging to them. The Trial Judge Advocate dismissed charge 2 for lack of evidence and acquitted all the defendants.
Reproduced are transcripts of the proceedings, prosecution and
defense exhibits, a miscellaneous correspondence file, and
supporting documents. Finding aids for transcripts and exhibits
are on fiche one.

2. The records of three additional war crime trials by the U. S.
Army in Germany have also been recently microfilmed:

United States Army Investigation and Trial Records of War
(Case 12-449 and 000-12-31), October 8-15, 1945. (M1078,
3 rolls) introduction by Richard E. Wood.

United States Army Investigation and Trial Records of War
(Case 12-481 and 00-50-37). April 1945-June 1958. (M1079,
16 rolls) introduction by John A. Vernon.

United States Army Investigation and Trial Records of War
Criminals: United States of America v. Franz Auer et al. (Case
000-50-136). November 1943-July 1958. (M1093, 13 rolls) intro­
duction by Karen D. Paul.

In the first of these, the Hadamar Asylum euthanasia case, one
of the earliest cases tried in connection with German atrocities
committed during World War II, a commission appointed by the
Commanding General of the Seventh U. S. Army tried seven indi­
viduals for committing war crimes by participating in the
killing of nearly 500 Russians and Poles. The Trial Judge
Advocate, Leon Jaworski, obtained convictions of all the defen­
dants and the commission sentenced three to death, one to life
imprisonment, and the remaining defendants to lengthy prison
terms. In the second of these cases, the Andrae case or Nordhausen
Concentration Camp case, nineteen individuals were tried by a
General Military Government Court at Dachau for violating the
laws and usages of war by engaging in a "common design" to
operate the Nordhausen complex, subjecting inmates to wholesale
starvation, beatings, tortures, and killings, and rifling of
inmates' mail. The Trial Judges acquitted four defendants,
sentenced one to death by hanging, and the remaining defendants
to lengthy prison terms. In the final of the three cases, the
Auer case or Muehldorf Concentration Camp case, another General
Military Court at Dachau tried fourteen individuals associated
with the administration and operation of five subcamps of Dachau
Concentration Camp, known as the Muehldorf Group, for violating
the laws and usages of war by subjecting inmates to "killings,
beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses and indignities." The
Trial Judges acquitted two of the defendants, sentenced five to
death by hanging, and two to life imprisonment. The remaining
defendants were sentenced to lengthy prison terms.

Reproduced in these cases, which represent part of the 489 cases
tried by the Army in Germany are preliminary investigation records,
transcripts of the proceedings, prosecution and defense exhibits, clemency petitions and subsequent Modification Board proceedings, and execution of sentence documents. Finding aids for transcripts and exhibits are on roll one.

II. BACKGROUND AND ORIGINS OF THE WAR


III. THE WAR

(CANADA)


(GERMANY)


(ITALY)


(JAPAN)

(ROMANIA)


(SWITZERLAND)


(THE UNITED KINGDOM)


(THE UNITED STATES)


IV. THE HOLOCAUST

12. Stroop, Juergen. The Stroop Report. The Jewish Quarter of Warsaw Is No More! Translated and Annotated by Sybil Milton. Introduction by Andrzej Wirth. New York: Pantheon Books, 1979. With the facsimile of the original and the competent translation by the Archivist of the Leo Baeck Institute, Dr. Sybil Milton, on facing pages, this would be a chilling document—even without the photographs, mounted like moments in a photograph album. What makes this publication valuable, however, is not the incredible horror it mirrors, but the insight it provides into the mentality of its perpetrators.

V. THE AFTERMATH

I hope I shall be excused for beginning this short welcoming address with a few words of a personal nature. I wish to thank all those who, in the past few months, have shown their solicitude for my health. Fortunately, I can reassure them on this point; I have recovered completely and, if I have not taken part in the various discussions held by the Groups in recent months, it may be due to my having been extremely careful.

However, I have decided to be present, from now on, at every meeting on the programme of the Committee, the first of course being the Bucarest Conference.

I intend to propose to the Plenary Session of the Assembly to be held in Bucarest a number of projects for collective work which the Committee, with its continuously increasing membership, should in my opinion be able to cope with successfully, in the interest of historical research.

I do hope that all the members of the International Committee will come to Bucarest. Our great colloquy on "Propaganda during the War" is completed now, thanks to our Rumanian friends. Let us hope that a large attendance will make it a complete success, which it is already in fact if only due to the value of the reports to be presented.

Henri MICHEL
The Fifteenth International Congress on Historical Sciences

We would like to remind you that the XVth International Congress on Historical Sciences will be held at Bucarest from 10th to 17th August, 1980. It is organized by the Bureau of the International Committee for Historical Sciences and by the National Rumanian Committee of Historians. Chairman of the Rumanian organizing committee is Gheorghiu Mihnea, President of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Rumania.

The opening ceremony will take place on Sunday 10th August at 1600 hrs in the great hall of the Palace of the Republic.

From Monday 11th to Saturday 16th August, working sessions will be held at the University of Bucarest, in the small hall of the Palace of the Republic, and at the Rumanian Atheneum. As shown in the programme, these sessions will begin at 0900 hrs.

The first two days of the week, Monday 11th and Tuesday 12th August, will be reserved for the work of the affiliated international bodies and the internal committees. The rest of the week, Wednesday 13th to Saturday 16th, the Congress itself will be held. In the mornings the reports on the major themes and on problems of methodology will be dealt with. Morning hours will also be reserved for the work of the chronological sections. The discussions will take place in the afternoons.

There are four major themes: 1) Eastern Europe, meeting-place of civilizations; 2) Forms of peace problems in history; 3) Federal and pluralist states; 4) Woman in society. Also, four methodology problems will be discussed: 1) The historian's vernacular; 2) Place and role of the teaching of history in secondary schools, with special reference to education of 20th century man; 3) Problems and methods of traditional history; 4) Demography, epidemics, ecology. The chronological section will split its work up as follows: 1) Antiquity: a) East-West relationships; b) Civilizations and societies; 2) The Middle Ages: a) Social and Economic Changes; b) East-West relationships; 3) Modern history: a) Relations between continents and peoples; b) Ideas and societies; c) Economies; 4) Contemporary history: a) International Relations; b) Interior politics and economics; c) Societies; d) Work and management in 20th century industry: forms of co-operation.


Working languages are: English, French, German, Russian and Spanish. For the opening and closing ceremonies of the Congress, and for the sessions dealing with the major themes and problems of methodology, simultaneous interpretation will be provided in four languages: English, French, German and Russian.

Reports will be published in three volumes to be handed to the participants on their arrival at Bucarest. A fourth volume containing the conference proceedings will be published later.

Having provided this information of general interest, we should like to remind you that on the occasion of the XVth I.C.H.S. the International Committee for the History of the Second World War will convene for its five-yearly general assembly. It will be preceded by a colloquy held on Monday 11th and Tuesday 12th August. Following the decision taken at San Francisco in 1975, its theme will be: Propaganda During the Second World War: Methods, Objects, Results. Eighteen countries will present their reports that will be explained in lectures of twenty minutes each. France, Great Britain, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Rumania, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. will present two reports each. However, the lectures will deal with one report only. The other will be distributed among the participants in writing. In addition, ample time will be reserved for discussion.

The colloquy will be held in the small hall of the Palace of the Republic. Seating 440 persons, the hall has facilities for simultaneous interpretation in five languages (English, French, German, Rumanian, and Russian). Subject to alteration, the programme of the colloquy is given below:

Proposed programme for the international conference on "Propaganda during the Second World War" (Bucarest, August 1980)

FIRST DAY:

Morning:

a) Opening of the Conference by the President 9.00-9.10
b) Speech by a Rumanian official 9.10-9.40
c) Rumanian reports 9.40-10.00
   Interv al 10.00-10.15
d) French reports 10.15-10.35
e) Polish report 10.35-10.55
f) Discussion 11.00-12.00
In addition to the eighteen reports announced in the programme, the colloquy will devote several hours to discussion. A number of specialists have already announced that they wish to take the floor. In addition to their contribution to the debate, they have been invited to prepare a paper not exceeding ten pages written in one of the working languages. If these reports were to reach us in a sufficient number of copies, they could be distributed.

The General Assembly of the International Committee for the History of the Second World War will be held on Wednesday 13th August at 9.00 hrs A.M. at the Museum of the Institute, Kiselev Road No. 1.

Jean VANWELKENHUYZEN
INDEX OF NSA/CSS CRYPTOLOGIC DOCUMENTS OFFERED TO AND ACCEPTED BY
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SRH-001

Historical Background of the Signal Security Agency
Vol. I "Codes and Ciphers Prior to World War I (1776-1917)"
Vol. II "World War I (1917-1919)" (353 pages)

SRH-002

War Secrets in the Ether, William F. Flicke (312 pages).

SRH-003

Influence of U.S. Cryptologic Organizations on the

SRH-004

Six Lectures on Cryptology, William F. Friedman, Apr 1963
(186 pages).

SRH-005

Use of (CX/MSS ULTRA) by the United States War Department
(1943-1945) (82 pages).

SRH-006

Synthesis of Experiences in the Use of ULTRA Intelligence
by U.S. Army Field Commands in the European Theatre of
Operations, (29 pages).

SRH-007

Staff Study on Converter M-325 (Short Title: SIGFOY),
(4 pages).

SRH-008

(Dec 1942-end of War) (411 pages).

SRH-009

Allied Communication Intelligence and
the Battle of the Atlantic, Vol. I,
Dec 1942 - May 1945, (94 pages).

SRH-010

History of Converter M-325, (Short Title: SIGFOY)
Project History, 1946 (40 pages).

The Role of Radio Intelligence: In The American-Japanese Naval War; Four volumes, Aug 1941 to 1 Sep 1942, (2,128 pages).


Notes on German Fuel Position, G-2 SHAEF, War Dept. Memoranda and studies concerning the use of the ULTRA in evaluating the German fuel position. 31 Mar 1945, (44 pages).


Collection of Japanese Diplomatic Messages, 12 Jul 1938 - 21 Jan 1942, Department of the Army Intelligence Files, One Volume, (97 pages).

Blockade-Running Between Europe and the Far East by Submarines. 1942-1944, 1 Dec 1944 (33 pages).

Narrative Combat Intelligence Center Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Area. 8 Nov 1945, (20 pages).

Controlled Agent Communications Activities, 1944-1945 - One Volume, (462 pages).

ULTRA and the U. S. Seventh Army. Author: Donald S. Bussey, Major, Inf., 12 May 1945, (7 pages).

Reports by U. S. Army ULTRA Representatives with Army Field Commands in the European Theatre of Operations 1945, These documents were prepared during May 1945. (Part I, 66 pages; Part II, 118 pages; 184 total pages).
Battle Of The Atlantic, Vols. III & IV. Author: unknown


"MAGIC" Background of Pearl Harbor. Volumes I thru V, 14 Feb 1941-7 Dec 1941. Total: Eight bound books, (3,064 pages).


A History of the Code and Cipher Section, during the First World War by Major Herbert O. Yardley. Date: 1919. (Total pages: 12).


History of the Special Branch, NIS, War Department. Date: 1942-1944, (Total pages: 63).

Radio Intelligence in World War II Tactical Operations in the Pacific Ocean Areas. Date: January 1943, (Total pages: 688).
Reports Received by U. S. War Dept. on the use of ULTRA in European Theater, WW II.
Date: October 1945, (Total pages: 33).

A Selection of Papers Pertaining to Herbert O. Yardley. Dates: 1918-1950
(Total pages: 192).


"MAGIC" Diplomatic Extracts.
Date: July 1945, (Total pages: 80).

MIS Contribution to the War Effort.
Date: Dec 1945, (Total pages: 22).

Third Army Radio Intelligence History in Campaign of Western Europe. SIS, Third U. S. Army, Date: October 1945, (Total pages: 82).


War Dept. Regulations Governing the Dissemination and Security Communications Intelligence. Dates: 1943 - 1945; (Total pages: 88).


Procedures for Handling ULTRA DEXTER Intelligence in the CBI. Rear Echelon, HQ U. S. Army Forces, China, Burma, India Theater, Date: 22 March 1944, (Total pages: 13).


Summary of Operational Activity of Signal Security Detachment "D", 12th Army Group, ETO. Dates: 1 Sep 1944 to 1 April 1945, (Total pages: 77).

Technical Signal Intelligence Transmitted Directly to G-2, 12th Army Group, ETO. Dates: 14 August 1944 - 7 May 1945, (Total pages: 218).


SRH-052 Estimated Aircraft Locations. Dates: July 1943 - August 1945. (Total pages: 397)

SRH-053 Special Report by Joint Army = Navy Committee on the Japanese Air Forces Estimate of the Japanese Situation. Date: 23 June 1945. (Total pages: 4)


SRH-055 Estimated Unit Locations of Japanese Navy and Army Air Forces. Date: 20 July 1945. (Total pages: 40)

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SRS 134-182 (less SRS 157)


"MAGIC" - Far East Summaries, 12 Feb 44-25 Sep 44 (1845 pages).


B-BERICHTE & X-BERICHTE, 18 Sep 1939-23 May 1945 (Excluding period from 23 April 1944 to 6 Jan 1945) German Naval Intelligence Summaries, 10 Vols., original bond paper documents & one diazo set of microfiche (11,861 pages).
SRS-549 thru 823 (less D604 & U726)

"MAGIC" Summaries, Asst C/S, G-2;

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"MAGIC" Diplomatic Summaries, Vol. I Jan 43,
Jul 43, Vol. VIII Aug 43, Vol. IX Sep 43,
Vol. X Oct 43, Vol. XI Dec 43; Nov. 43 Vol. not available,
(Total pages all volumes: 4,252).

SRS-1166

TICOM B-BERICHTE, Vol. 019 (5 May 1944 - 20 Aug 1944);
Vol. 020 (20 Aug 1944 - 24 Dec 1944); German Naval
Intelligence Summaries; reproductions of originals
(held by British) & one diazo set of microfiche;
completely declassified; (1,457 pages).

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31 Dec 1944, (4,222 pages).

SRS-1534 thru SRS-1837

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(Total pages: 3,204).

SRS-1838

"MAGIC" Summary No. 609. Date: 25 Nov 1943,
(Total pages: 16).

SRA-1 thru SRA-6946

Japanese Army Attache' Translations, June 1943 to
August 1945, (6,946 pages).

SRA-6947 thru SPA-18,500

Japanese Army Attache Translations,
June 1943 - August 1945. (Total pages: 11,553).

SRDG-001 thru SRDG-1170, and
SRDJ-001 thru SRDJ-2204, and
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Japanese-German Diplomatic Messages,
Dates: 1940-1941, (Total pages: 10,528).

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Japanese-German Diplomatic Messages,
Dates: April 1941 to Jan 1942, (Total pages: 14,320).

SRDG 4873-7195,
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Dates: Feb 1942 to Feb 1943. (Total pages: 14,544)
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Dates: 1943-1944. (Total pages: 55,792).

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Translations of Japanese Navy Messages, Japanese Naval Forces.

SRNS 0001-1289
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SRNS 1290-1458
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SRO-001
Japanese Romanization of World Wide Place Names. Vol. I & II.
Date: Dec 1945.
(Total pages: 1,029).

SRQ-01
English Language Statistics Based on a Count of 2,022,000 Letters, Callimaha, July 1973.
(32 pages).

SRQ-02
Recollections Concerning the Birth of One-Time Tape and Printing-Telegraph Machine Cryptology,
Parker, (12 pages).

SUPPLEMENT: SRH-056 through SRH-061

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This Is Our War 1943. (200 pages).

SRH-059
Selected Examples of Commendations and Ral. Correspondence Highlighting the Achievements of U.S. Signal Intelligence During World War II. 10 Jun 46. (67 pages).

SRH-060
Notes on the Japanese Theater Coordination Section, Signal Security Agency. 16 Nov 43 - 25 Feb 44. (110 pages).

SRH-061
Allocation of Special Security Officers to Signal Branch, Military Intelligence Service, War Dept. 1943-45. (33 pages)
INTERVIEW WITH MR. RALPH T. BRIGGS

13 January 1977

Opinions and conclusions expressed are those of the speaker and do not reflect the official position of the Department of the Navy or any agency of the United States Government.
INTERVIEW WITH MR. RALPH T. BRIGGS, 13 JANUARY 1977

MR SCHMIDT: This is the Historian, Naval Security Group Command conducting an interview with Mr. Ralph T. Briggs, retired CWO4, United States Navy, who is now employed by the Naval Intelligence Command. Mr. Briggs was a Navy radio intercept operator assigned to the Naval Communications Station, Cheltenham, Maryland, from September 1941 to August 1942. He states that he was present during the interception of the winds execute message.

MR. BRIGGS: I'd like to insert into the record the following comments for the historical value which I feel they reveal. I was one of the members of class 820 of the On-the-Roof Gang.

Much has been written about the events which preceded the Pearl Harbor attack with respect to our intercept operations. Much is accurate, and yet a lot of speculation and assertions made by many who are not in a position to know otherwise remains accepted as the final version. This is due, of course, in part to the prestigious positions and ranks of the various individuals and authors who have contributed their personal accounts and achievements as part and parcel of the history of World War II communications intelligence and our cryptologic contributions.

However, there are a lot who have purposely closed the book on certain chapters... And some, I suspect, have done this due to their personal involvement in the revelations which if fully brought to light would serve only to discredit some of their assumptions and statements of fact.
Indeed, some actions and coverups seem to have been perpetuated when the Pearl Harbor hearings and inquiry zeroed in on some specific unanswered questions. And I think the winds code message and its execute is a case in point.

After considerable recollection over the years since December 7, 1941, I have finally reached the conclusion that I am the sole individual who initially intercepted and handled the winds code execute message tip-off. At that time I had returned from a field station and was assigned as one watch supervisor. In fact, I was chief watch supervisor and a kata kata instructor.

On watch on the evening of the mid on 4 December, Washington date time, I picked up on schedule the Orange weather BAMS broadcast circuit. At this point in time I don't recall the exact frequency. I believe it was in the five digit megacycle band area, 13- to 15,000, somewhere in there. Skip distance was in effect at the time and it precluded this being intercepted anywhere in the Far East.
Although we had been anticipating the tip-off code phrase for impending diplomatic break with Great Britain, that is the code phrase NISHI NO KAZE HARE--West Wind Clear--I soon discovered I had copied HIGASHI NO KAZEAME, which meant in Japanese, East Wind Rain. And also meant a break between the United States and Japan.

A quick check of my classified watch supervisor's instructions--notes we had on board at the time, changed daily with current events, and were things we should know about from 20-G's end--left no doubt in my mind that this probably was one of three anticipated war warning code destroy messages to ministries and consulates as referenced later during the Hewitt Inquiry.

Now in those days a select group of us--we were considered part of the original parcel of the Orange intercept operators--were privy to certain day-to-day significant developments in the communications intelligence and cryptanalysis field. Thus, a few of us were informed in advance of the significance and meaning of this tip-off information as contained in the code sent out previously by the Japanese Foreign Office about mid-November 1941. This had been translated about the latter part of November 1941, and these instructions were not transmitted as many have alluded to, but through the other diplomatic and weather broadcasts transmitted in both Japanese plain language and Morse code.

Consequently, in order to get their war warning message--that is, destroy classified files, and so forth--to all concerned, they resorted to employing this lower level code for expeditious dissemination.
There still exist some confusion concerning the curious alleged weather intercepts prior to or during the attack and following my interception of the key message of 4 December 1941. The FCC, for example, testified before the Roberts Commission to the effect they had received some three Japanese language weather broadcasts from 4 December, one on 5 December, and the last one on 8 December from three different stations. Now, two of these messages seemingly contained key words of the winds code. The second message on 5 December concerned itself with and quoted the phrase HIKANA KAZI KOMERO repeated three times, which signified Japanese-USSR relations. In their last message, which they claimed to have intercepted on 8 December, read NISHI NO KAZE HARE, West Wind Clear, signifying a break with the British. That was repeated twice.

Now, notwithstanding the foregoing, my intercept on 4 December appears to remain the single and only intercept of the true winds execute message signifying a break between the United States and Japan prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. It should be also noted that after the attack had commenced at 0730 a.m., Honolulu time, at 0800 precisely on schedule, Tokyo came up on its regular news broadcast and inserted the same winds execute code that I had previously intercepted on 4 December as part of their routine news broadcast. This was repeated twice.

This has been confirmed during an interview in 1960 or 1962, somewhere in that period, between who was then 46 years old—he was a former agent who worked under cover as a vice consul at Honolulu. Now, both he and Consul General Kita began to destroy all classified material on that date. Local police and Bureau agents descended on the consulate about 35 minutes after the attack had commenced and carted off what residue remained.
Back to the date of my interception of the winds execute message. I immediately called in, who said "Get it on the circuit right away to downtown Washington's 20C terminal," which I did. In addition to the original message, I had copied two carbon copies of the entire weather broadcast and a log sheet entry was also made by me.

That was the last time I ever saw either the weather broadcast messages or my log sheet until 1960 through 1962.

At that time, I was assigned as Officer in Charge of all our World War II communications intelligence and crypto archives. In searching through this voluminous material, I finally located my log sheet on the date in question.

I had recorded the key words of the winds execute message and, of course, it bore my sine, "RT". No one else in the organization had used RT except me. And incidently that stood for two things, take your choice:

Rough and Tough or Right Tender.

Everybody knew RT.

The time of receipt was there and the frequencies were also appended on this log sheet. I then made a written entry on the upper right-hand margin of this log sheet concerning the fact that I, as Officer in Charge, on the date in question, had sighted and verified that this was a recorded original entry of the winds execute message. I also suggest today that the NAVSECGRU dig through our many files to see if they can recover this log sheet; it is still there. I wish today I had made a copy and brought it back with me to Washington.

At that time I searched in depth also to see if I could find a copy of the message itself, there having been an original and two carbon copies
recorded at the time of intercept. Clearly marked as to the time, frequency, and sine.

I was unable to find any trace of that recorded message. However, I did find numerous other messages copied on that date and during my watch period.

So, gentlemen, I lay it to rest. It is somewhere. Somebody took it out of there.

During the period of the Pearl Harbor inquiry by the Joint Congressional committee, and Rear Admiral Hewitt's Naval Court of Inquiry, Captain Kramer first testified he had definitely seen that winds execute message that was received by me on 4 December. And he stated, unequivocally, that the teletype copy—which I had personally transmitted to our downtown 20G terminal—had it in hand and that it contained the key code groups quote HIGASHI NO KAZEAME.

Now, this was true, because Kramer was quoting from his actual sighting of the message when it was first received.

Later, when he and Captain Safford attempted to locate that message—that is, the teletype copy and my log sheet—they had all disappeared. In later hearings and sessions and during cross examinations by the Committee's counsel, Kramer became confused. And when confronted with the testimony of others who failed to either back up their earlier acknowledgement of having seen the message or had merely been informed of the receipt of the message, their memory suddenly lagged. And consequently his recollection became confused.

His final account of the receipt and train of events varied from his earlier testimony. In fact, it appeared to me as I was following the news events daily of the hearings, it appeared to me that the Committee counsel
the matter back into retrospect.

At the same time, both Kramer and Safford were being subjected to a ceaseless bombardment of interrogation interviews off the record between the hearings by a certain counsel of the Hewitt inquiry. I believe this was a Mr. Siebold. I may be wrong but my recollection was that it was Siebold. He was a very vicious and aggressive individual, who acted more like a criminal prosecutor than an impartial investigative counsel. This individual subjected Safford to the same prosecution style of interrogation that had been applied to Kramer. Kramer was made to look like a fool. So was Safford. Kramer broke down, as a matter of fact, physically so; he went out to the hospital at that time.

Safford, particularly in the local news media, was made to look like he was some kind of an insane person. It was reported in the Times-Herald at that time. Safford advised me later that he felt the purpose of this counsel's effort was to get him to change or modify his former testimony, such as they had succeeded in accomplishing in Kramer's case. Safford even kept notes of the various meetings he had had with this counsel and his impressions of them. And he showed them to me.

It was during this period that Safford, in desperation, in order to vindicate himself, to sustain his earlier statements about the existence of the winds message, went digging through his files where he recovered the evidence that it was RT who had intercepted and recorded that message. So he looked me up, discovered that I was on board, and asked me to drop over to his office. Which I did.

His secretary called me to his office this particular day, and then she left. Therein we began a series of meetings during which I met with him at least three or four times. And incidentally, each time we were there

[N.B. End of top line retyped; the rest of it is illegible. DSD]
I was alone. There was no one else present. I don't know whether he did
this by intent. But at no time was any other person present during these
meetings I held with Captain Safford. Except for the first one; I think his
secretary was just within reach for a while and then she left.

But during these meetings, we went over his files, his notes, and they
left no doubt in my mind that the Captain knew what he was talking about;
he had everything correct. And he had identified that I was the one who had
done it. Of course, I admitted I did.

Captain Safford finally asked me if I would be willing to appear as a
witness in his behalf at these hearings. And I answered in the affirmative.
Before I had a chance to prepare myself for the anticipated call to attend
the hearings on the Hill as a witness—a few days later, I think it was,
I don't recall exactly—I received a call from Captain John Harper, who
was Commanding Officer of the station. He asked me to report to him at
once, which I did. And the following took place:

He asked me to sit down. He stated that he understood I had been
having some meetings with Captain Safford with reference to my being
called as a witness. I replied, "Yes. He wanted to know why this had
been done without his knowledge,... why he had not been informed. I
advised the Captain I didn't know I was supposed to report to him about
this matter in view that I had gotten the call from Captain Safford
direct. He, in effect, advised me that I should know that he was the
Commanding Officer of this station, not Captain Safford. I agreed to
that point. I said, "Yes, indeed, sir, but Captain Safford didn't allude
to the fact that you weren't aware of my being with him. He dropped it
at that point and went on to the point in question.

He seemed very serious and perturbed. He stated, in effect, that
too much had already been revealed by the hearings. That he couldn't
explain exactly at this point what was behind it. That some day perhaps
I would understand, but at this point he couldn't give me the information
necessary to sustain what he was about to tell me. Then he delivered his
coup de grace.

He said "You are not to confer with Captain Safford any further." He said "You are specifically prohibited from meeting with him in his
office, and if there is any further inquiries or any requests with
reference to this matter, you are to report to me at once."

I acknowledged, sat down there for a while, then he said "That is
all," so I left.

Some time later I felt that, at least, I owed Captain Safford an expla-
nation—not knowing whether Captain Safford was aware that Captain Harper
had stepped into the issue—so I called the Captain on the phone and, in
short, revealed what had taken place.

He was stunned. He then said "Well, he didn't say we couldn't bump
into each other or anything along that line." He said, "I'll call you
back later."

Some time later he asked me if I'd meet him
which I did. This was some days later. At that time
he revealed to me—I do not recall the complete conversation in detail, but
the essence was simply this: He had determined that a particular counsel
of the committee who—it had been Safford's responsibility to organize his
rebuttal in which he wished to use me as a witness—had apparently gotten
wind that we were planning this because, of course, he had sent the infor-
mation down he wanted to bring me in as a witness. And that, apparently
from a higher authority by way of Captain Harper, I was directed not to
report any further on this matter. I was not to appear.
to this day I can say unequivocally that I believe his was a definite
effort to cover up the truth of the matter and put at rest what had happened
to the missing winds execute message.

During our conversations—those times with Captain Safford—he revealed
to me some other information I think is rather pertinent to the record.
He told me at the time that when we sent it in by teletype, it was imme-
diately picked up by the watch officer, who immediately contacted Kramer.
Kramer, of course, took it in to Captain Safford—who then was a Commander--
and both of them took it in to Rear Admiral Noyes, who was then Director
of Naval Communications.

Noyes then telephoned Admiral Turner, who was Director of War Plans,
and also a Colonel Sadtler. I'm sure that name because I recall that's
who it was. Sadtler, who was then Chief Signal Officer, Acting, for the War
Department. Admiral Noyes also advised Admiral Stark. In what manner I am
not sure. I do not recall whether it was by telephone or in person. In any
event, in each case, Safford was clear in his mind that they had been advised
that this was a war warning message with a break between the United States
and Japan. Also, Vice Admiral Ingersoll, who was then the VCNO, was informed
by an unidentified officer, who also had a copy of the message in his hand
at the time he advised the Admiral. Admiral Ingersoll recalled this later,
and alluded to the fact that he didn't see the message but this aide advised
him that's what it meant.

Army called back, after Admiral Noyes had telephoned them, to inquire
further as to what country was the code indicating a break with. But Noyes
indicated he wasn't certain. And instead of checking on it, he said he thought
it was a break between Japan and Great Britain. He was asked to confirm it
further. Noyes replied to the effect that he didn't have time. He was on
the way at that point to a meeting or a conference with Admiral Stark.
Back to the Army. According to Safford's comment to me, he said at that time Army General Miles was Assistant Chief of Military Intelligence Division. A Colonel Bratton, was Chief of the Far Eastern Desk for the Army. Both concluded, in view that they couldn't get any further confirmation as what country was involved, that in any event, this code destruct winds execute simply meant that Japan's war intentions were clear and the exact meaning at the moment didn't really matter.

Neither Captain Wilkinson nor Commander McCollum, who were our DNI people--McCollum headed our ONI Far Eastern Desk at the time--were advised at that time. They learned of it later. In what manner is not exactly clear.

Safford told me that after he had passed the teletype message to Rear Admiral Noyes, he did not see the message copy later until when he was in the midst of assembling the material in response to the Roberts Commission. He definitely told me that he recalled seeing the message. He did not say the teletype copy. He said the message itself. It was in the material that was sent down to the Roberts Commission. I think this is a rather important detail at this point in time to recall, to put into the historical record for what it portends.

He told me very clearly that it was a message, not the log sheet, not the teletype copy. This was sent, in other words, to the Roberts Commission. So, it would appear that the Roberts Commission did have the copy of the message. But that was the last time Safford ever again saw any copy of the message. And when he met with me, and asked me to meet with him about it, he was up a tree trying to find anyone who put any clue as to what had happened to it. Of course, I couldn't enlighten him on that beyond my part in having intercepted it.

And going back once more to the date in question when I intercepted the message, we were so sure at that we had done a good job.
as a reward for having gotten the message and got it right off to the people [words unclear]

Now, we were quite confident, and smug you might say, in feeling we had done our job. Naval Intelligence and Crypto Analysis all had it. We were sure that now we knew that an attack against the United States was imminent. In what form, of course, we had no way of knowing at the moment. Although our intercepted traffic over the months preceding gave us a pretty good clue as to where they might strike.

This is my testimony for the record at the moment.

* * * * * * *

MR. BRIGGS: (Continuing)

...for a meeting with Admiral Stark... couldn't be delayed further.

About that time Army General Miles, who was Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence over there with a Colonel Bratton, who was also Chief of their Far Eastern Division Desk at the time in ACSI. Both concluded that the receipt of the code destruct/winds message made Japanese war intentions very clear and that the meaning at the moment didn't really make any great deal of difference. And that's why they didn't pursue it further.

Now, neither Captain Wilkinson, who was our Director of Naval Intelligence, and Commander McCollum who headed our ONI Far Eastern Desk, ever saw the message exactly at that point in time. Later, there is some conflict of information that they had heard of it or had seen it. Yet, they couldn't find it later during the hearings.

Safford told me definitely that after he passed the teletype copy message to Rear Admiral Noyes that he did not see the message copy again, until
when he was assembling the material in response to the Roberts Commission request for all the documentation that could be [unclear]. This was some time in mid-December. Safford told me that he definitely saw the message. I'm not talking about the teletype copy but he found the message itself, and that he sent that, as well as his notes on the subject, to the committee.

This was some time again in mid-December 1941. Thereafter, Safford never again saw either a copy of the message nor the teletype copy. To this day.

That concludes my testimony for the record at the moment.

** ** ** ** **

MR. BRIGGS: [Continuing]

Another point for the record should, I think, be made to clear up a lot of misconceptions. The number of copies of this message were as follows. In those days, we'd take an 8 x 10 sheet—they were already printed up ahead of time for us, usually—and fold it over in half and put...and insert between it one flimsy copy. So that meant an original and two copies of the message itself were contained therein.

Secondly, the teletype transmission from our TWX terminal to downtown 20G terminal was the other transmittal.

And last, but not least, of course, was my log entry sheet which contained that specific reference to the intercept and the date and time and frequency. This means, therefore, there were some one, two, three, four, five pieces of paper that covered this specific intercept. And it seems incredible to me that all five should turn up missing.

Now, after the interception, on the following morning, of course, the teletype copy was what they took action on immediately as related in my foregoing testimony here. But the following morning, why, the traffic was sent right in to downtown Washington as was our daily habit. We sent all our traffic in bundled up by courier...taken right in each day. What
happened to that, we'll never know, as far as I'm concerned.

There are those who have alluded to who saw that particular message
stack, along with other intercepts.

As I related earlier, when I had a chance to peruse through all the files and stacks of recorded messages from all our intercept stations, it was interesting to note that I had found all...a lot of the traffic intercepted with the date and time of my watch-standing on the date in question, yet that specific message was missing.

I looked specifically for it and I couldn't find it.

But, as reported earlier, in the foregoing, I did find a log sheet, only, and would have thought I could have been able to find the message traffic itself. If it had been sent out there it would have been normal to expect because it contained all the files and all the recorded traffic through all the years of intercept.

MR. SCHMIDT:

The question comes up concerning whether there were any records or any logs maintained which would have listed intercepted messages sequentially and permitted any investigator later on, or which would have assisted any investigator later on, in locating those messages and determining whether one was missing. Do you have any knowledge about that, Mr. Briggs?

MR. BRIGGS:

Unfortunately, I do not recall whether we numbered them at our station before we packaged and sent them in or not. My memory fails me on that point. But it would appear to me that, once it got downtown, the people in the traffic analysis section certainly put a number on them or some way put some accounting number to keep them in a sequential series they wanted to. And specifically by the country that we were covering, by the frequency they were on, and by the station, at least, which they were intercepted
from. So there would have been at least three categories, at a minimum, they would have been filed under. And, I would assume, not knowing what we did at that time downtown, they would have been numbered in some sequential manner, yes. But not from our end. I don't recall that we did anything other than bundle them up and retain a station copy for a long time in our files until it was necessary to send that in, too.

MR. SCHMIDT: Did you destroy your copy of that message?

MR. BRIGGS: I never destroyed any copy.

In fact, as I say, the station did not destroy any copies at that time, as I recall. What copies we did hold were later carted off for the archives. Hence, I wouldn't have found my log entry. So I assume on the basis of the entry, log sheet was there, there should have been a copy from the station file.

MR. SCHMIDT: Let me ask you to make a generalization. Let me ask you to give your opinion about any kind of coverup. If someone had intentionally destroyed all copies of the message and wanted to prevent any future researcher from locating that wind up message or to hide the fact that we did intercept it, why didn't they destroy your log entry?

In short, if there was a conspiracy, why didn't they do a thorough job of it?

MR. BRIGGS: That's a very good question. I think the answer to that, as far as I'm concerned, is that they never got a hold of the log sheet. The log sheet wasn't sent in to them. If it was, it didn't become a part or parcel of the material which was sent down to the commission. They probably were more interested in the actual traffic intercepted rather than log entries at that time. It being that the log entries were merely a record of the station itself and its coverage during the period in time that we were intercepting various circuits.
MR. SCHMIDT: Are there any other intercept operators, or is there any other officer alive today, who you think would be helpful in corroborating what you have said?

MR. BRIGGS: I think probably the only one who could collaborate a portion of what I have attested to here has probably already been interviewed. And I conferred before I had talked to Captain Safford, and he was trying to determine what we meant by BAMS broadcast and I couldn't recall what BAMS broadcast stood for and it was after I had talked to...this was before I talked to Safford...before Safford called me in. So I didn't know about my intensive research and collaboration, shall we say, with Captain Safford. And I never to this day conferred with to bring out the facets I've just reported. But I am sure that if he heard this recording—which I think would be the appropriate thing for him to hear first—could recall many of the facets of information which I have just reported. And in fact he might be able to allude to other information which I have failed to recall. OK?

MR. SCHMIDT: When you talked with Captain Harper, Mr. Briggs, you said that he told you some day you might be able to understand why he was required to give you this edict not to testify before the Committee. Since that time—and there have been some 30 years passed—have you come to any conclusions about why you were not allowed to give your testimony or to support and assist Captain Safford in his efforts?

MR. BRIGGS: Yes. I think that's a very good question. You know, I felt that I had a very strong rapport with Captain Harper. But on the occasion of this meeting he was visibly disturbed and shook and highly irritated. And I can assume that this is because he had gotten a call from higher authority, which he failed to reveal. And his reference to someday I might understand, would probably be in reference to the fact that if the hearings
were drawn out long enough and if the truth became known later, maybe some people or some persons could tell us what happened to it. I think that's what he had in mind. I wish he were alive today and could be interrogated--or interviewed, rather; we say interrogated so much over at ONI, I get that phrase in here too often when I really mean interview—I wish he were here at the interview today. I think he would at this point in time clear the matter up as to who he was...who called him...who sent the directive down that I was not to appear. But there was such urgency and concern voiced by him that I not appear, that he just wasn't the same person that I normally knew in my day to day contact.

MR. SCHMIDT: Who might have been hurt by some kind of revelation of that nature? Would it have hurt the intelligence business? Would it have hurt the Navy?

MR. BRIGGS: I don't think it was a question of who it would hurt. I think it was a question of who it would reveal had not acted properly upon receipt and who had failed to take the necessary measures to prepare for eventual confrontation with Japan, which this message clearly was an indication of. I think that is the real concern. Somebody, some person or persons unknown to me to this day, must have been responsible for the actual withholding of this message, or destruction of this message, or its failure to be revealed.

[N.B. Top line retyped, DSD]
Total holdings of the institute consist of 466 collections. They occupy about 2,500 meter of shelf space. Together they cover a wide field and a great variety of aspects of the history of the Netherlands during the Second World War. About 90% of them have been made accessible by means of inventories, lists of digests, card indexes and catalogues. As to their formal status they are divided in three categories: Archives, Library and Other Collections, each of which consists of several main-groups.

Films collected by the institute have been given into custody to the Netherlands Film Museum, Vondelpark 3, Amsterdam, gramophone records and other sound material to the Stichting Film en Wetenschap (Foundation Film and Science), Hengeveldstraat 29, Utrecht.

Apart from the collections under the category Library most of the collections are confidential; they however can be made available for scientific research both to Dutch and foreign researchers.

The following details on the more important (in some cases: the more curious) collections can be supplied. In cases where the titles of the collections are not self-explanatory some information had been added.

Archives

A. German administration and private German organizations and individuals in the occupied Netherlands

1-12 Wehrmachtbefehlshaber in den Niederlanden - 6 linear meter

17 Reichskommissar für die besetzten niederländischen Gebiete: Präsidal-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-35</td>
<td>Generalkommissar für Verwaltung und Justiz</td>
<td>40 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-60</td>
<td>Generalkommissar für Finanz und Wirtschaft</td>
<td>50 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-76</td>
<td>Generalkommissar zur besonderen Verwendung (German propaganda, relations with the Dutch Nazi-party, etc.)</td>
<td>8.5 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-85</td>
<td>Höherer SS- und Polizeiführer, Generalkommissar für das Sicherheitswesen</td>
<td>35 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Beauftragte des Reichskommissars (The deputies of the Reichskommissar in the Netherlands provinces and in the towns of Amsterdam and Rotterdam)</td>
<td>8 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86A</td>
<td>Vertreter des Auswärtigen Amtes (Official Netherlands agencies in the occupied country)</td>
<td>0.1 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Arbeitsbereich der NSDAP in den Niederlanden</td>
<td>8 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92B</td>
<td>Rüstungsinspektion Niederlande</td>
<td>0.2 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Zentralauftragstelle</td>
<td>1.5 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Omnia Treuhand A.G.</td>
<td>60 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Organisation Todt</td>
<td>0.5 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Nederlandsche Arbeidsdienst</td>
<td>10 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Vredegerechtshof en vrederechters (Special courts mostly dealing with minor attacks on members of the Dutch Nazi-party)</td>
<td>4.5 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Departement van Volksvoorlichting en Kunsten (Department for propaganda and the arts)</td>
<td>23 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>De Nederlandsche Omroep (The Dutch broadcast organization; the records include the texts of many of the broadcast programmes of Radio Hilversum, 1940-1945)</td>
<td>80 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Nederlandsche Kultuurrkamer (The Dutch replica of the Reichskultuurrkamer)</td>
<td>40 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105-112</td>
<td>Persgilde (The press-guild of the Nederlandsche Kultuurrkamer)</td>
<td>16 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Nederlandsche Kultuurraad (Board set up by Seyss-Inquart to nazify Dutch cultural life)</td>
<td>1.5 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Departement voor Bijzondere Economische Zaken</td>
<td>6 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Nederlandsche Landstand (The Dutch replica of the Reichsnhrstand, founded in 1941)</td>
<td>30 meter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Other Netherlands agencies and private Netherlands individuals in the occupied country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Nederlandsch Arbeidsfront (The Dutch replica of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, set up in 1942)</td>
<td>22 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123-168</td>
<td>Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging der Nederlanden (NSB)</td>
<td>40 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Mr. M.M. Rost van Tonningen (One of the most influential of Dutch Nazis)</td>
<td>8 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>Nederlandsche Oost-Compagnie (An organization set up in 1942 on the initiative of mr. Rost van Tonningen to help the Germans exploit occupied Eastern Europe)</td>
<td>14 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Nederlandsche Volksdienst - Winterhulp Nederland (The Dutch replica of the German National-Socialistische Volkswohlfahrt-organization)</td>
<td>4 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Nederlandsche Unie (A political mass-movement started with German approval in the summer of 1940 but disbanded by them in December 1941)</td>
<td>4 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181B</td>
<td>Comité voor Joodsche Vluchtelingen (pre-war) Committee for Jewish Refugees</td>
<td>15 meter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Resistance movement

183 College van Vertrouwensmannen der Nederlandsche Regeering
(The council set up by the Netherlands government in the occupied territory in August 1944 to help in preparing the re-establishment of law and order after Germany's defeat)

184 Groote Adviescommissie der Illega-liteit
(The advisory council of the resistance, set up in the summer of 1944 on the initiative of the Netherlands government)

184A Landelijke Organisatie - Landelijke Knokploegen
(The "Landelijke Organisatie" specialized in giving shelter to people who were persecuted. One of the functions of the "Landelijke Knokploegen" was to carry out raids on food-offices in order to capture sufficient food-coupons for these people)

185 Raad van Verzet
(One of the most important sabotage-organizations in the Netherlands)

185B Nationaal Steun Fonds
(A resistance organization which procured many millions of guilders to finance resistance activities of various kinds)

186 Nationaal Comité
(A resistance group set up in 1943 which tried to co-ordinate activities of other resistance groups and to stimulate resistance among civil servants)

187 Zwitsersche Weg A
(One of the most important secret links between the Dutch underground and the government in London)
190 Centrale Inlichtingendienst (CID) (One of the most important general espionage groups) - 3 meter

190A Groep Albrecht (Important espionage group which specialized in military intelligence) - 2,5 meter

E. Post-war agencies

193 Nationale Adviescommissie (The commission set up by the Government in July 1945 to advise on the composition of an emergency parliament) - 0,3 meter

194 Commissie voor de Perszuivering (The commission dealing with cases of collaboration among Dutch journalists) - 25 meter

197A Centraal Bureau van Onderzoek inzake de Vererving van de Nalatenschappen van Vermiste Personen (An organization of notaries public which built up a collection of many thousands of personal files dealing with the distribution of the estate of people who lost their lives in German concentration camps (mostly Jews)) - 35 meter

Library

198 Books and pamphlets 40,000

200-200A Newspapers and periodicals 150 meter

201 Underground papers (1,200 different titles) 50,000 different copies

202, 247 Underground pamphlets 1,600

203 Illegally published books 500

246 Underground poems and doggerels 4,800

204-205 Press cuttings 84 meter

250 Allied propaganda leaflets 1,900

250A German propaganda leaflets 600

272 Posters 5,000
Other collections

A. Collections consisting of photostats and other copies or of originals from archives held elsewhere

207 Auswärtiges Amt and Reichskanzlei - 8 meter
210 SS der NSDAP, Adjutantur des Führers, Reichsschatzmeister, Parteikanzei
214 Personalakten of Dutch prisoners in German prisons - 13 meter
215 German agencies outside the occupied Netherlands (Photostats and some originals from the archives of about 200 agencies of the German government, the Nazi-party, the SS and the Wehrmacht) - 12 meter
216 Netherlands official agencies (Fragmentary records and photostat copies from the archives of Netherlands official agencies during the occupation) - 30 meter
218-243F Agencies of the Netherlands Government in London (Includes a full set of the broadcasttexts of the Netherlands government broadcasting organization "Radio Oranje" and the non-military reports from the occupied country, collected by the "Bureau Inlichtingen" (Intelligence Office) of the Netherlands government, 1943-1945) - 50 meter

B. Private diaries

244 A collection of about 1,200 private diaries kept during the occupation

C. Special collections on subjects or individuals

245 Roll of honour (Namelist of victims of the Dutch armed forces, the merchant marine and the resistance movement)*)

*) On May 4, 1960 a calligraphed copy of this list was presented to the House of Parliament by Her Majesty the Queen. It is on public view in the building of the Second Chamber (Lower House) in The Hague.
248-249 Documentation
(Some 4,600 files mainly consisting of originals and photostats of scattered documents)

250B-250M Prisons and concentration camps
(A large collection of very diverse material on experiences of Dutchmen in German prisons and concentration camps in the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, France and other countries)

251A Landelijke Organisatie-Landelijke Knokploegen **
(Some thousands of reports drawn up shortly after the war to prepare an official history on the two co-operative resistance organizations)

252 Falsifications
(An extensive collection of falsified documents, rubber-stamps, etc., used in the underground struggle)

253A Press-instructions
(A nearly complete set of German instructions issued to the Dutch press)

D. Postwar jurisdiction

264 Office of Chief of Counsel for War-Crimes, Nuremberg

266 Office of Chief of Counsel for War-Crimes, Berlin Branch

267 International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg

268 American Military Tribunals, Nuremberg
(An almost complete collection of the proceedings and of the prosecution and of the defense documents, arranged according to the system, first developed by the Bayerische Staatsarchiv, Nuremberg)

269 Netherlands Delegation at the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, and the Office of Chief of Counsel for War-Crimes, Nuremberg

**) See also nr. 184A.
E. Collections of special kinds

273 Photographs                             - 95,000
278 Coins, medals, badges                   - 350
279 Drawings                                - 2,000
(Originals and reproductions, made by amateurs and professional artists, as well for "official" as for underground use and in concentration camps)

7. INDONESIAN COLLECTION

In 1946 the institute started building up a special collection on the history of the Netherlands Indies (now: the Republic of Indonesia) in the Second World War. For some time the institute had its own office in Djakarta. Many documents were also supplied by Dutchmen who were repatriated to the Netherlands after the war.

Main items of this collection are:

Books                                      - 650
Daily papers and periodicals                - 17 meter
(There is a complete series of "Kan Po", the Japanese official gazette for Java, 1942-1945)
Press cuttings                              - 15 meter
Press surveys                               - 4 meter
Texts of broadcasting programmes            - 5 meter
Monitoring reports                          - 5 meter
Private diaries                             - 190
Reports dealing with many aspects of life in the Netherlands Indies, 1939-1945 - 40 meter
Copies of sentences passed by Dutch military courts on Japanese "minor war criminals" - 450
A nearly complete set of the proceedings of the International Military Tribunal, Tokyo
Pictures                                    - 10,000
Some Japanese propaganda material (posters, etc.)

A small quantity of similar material has been collected with regard to the former Netherlands colonies in the West Indies (Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles).
SPECIAL PROJECT FUND

The Southern Illinois University Foundation administers a special Project Fund for the American Committee on the History of the Second World War (ACHSWW). Tax-deductible contributions for this fund should be made to the SIU Foundation, a nonprofit corporation with its own officers and board of trustees, entirely separate from those of the university.

The ACHSWW Project Fund was established because many of the institutions, agencies, and learned societies which once supported special undertakings, such as participation in major international conferences, publication of proceedings, etc., no longer can allocate adequate means. Alternate sources of support are therefore essential.

Contributions are invited directly to the SIU Foundation. Checks should be made out to the SIU Foundation, but also should bear the notation ACHSWW Project Fund. Expenditures from this special fund will be made by the foundation as requested by (and only with the explicit approval of) the ACHSWW secretary. Disbursement will be directly to the recipient, e.g., a committee colleague returning from a conference, on the basis of a travel voucher. There are no charges by the SIU Foundation for administering this special account. Annual reports on it will be provided to the secretary for presentation, on behalf of the Foundation, at the committee's annual meetings.

Please mail contributions to: SIU Foundation
(ACHSWW Project Fund)
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Name ____________________________

Address __________________________

Donald S. Detwiler, Secretary
and Newsletter Editor
Department of History
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Robin Higham, Archivist
Department of History
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas 66506

Book Review Coordination
Robert Dallek
Department of History
University of California
at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

James J. Dougherty
National Endowment for the Humanities
Washington, D. C. 20506

Bibliography
Janet Ziegler
UCLA Library
Los Angeles, California 90024

American Committee is affiliated with:
American Historical Association
400 A Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20003

Comité International d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale
Henry Michel, Président
80, rue Lecourbe
75015 Paris, France
American Committee on the History of the Second World War

Established in 1967 "to promote historical research in the period of World War II in all its aspects," the American Committee on the History of the Second World War is affiliated with the Comité International d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale, and with corresponding national committees in many other countries, including Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, East and West Germany, Israel, Italy, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom. With a membership of some 300, the American Committee, among its other activities:

(1) participates in meetings abroad sponsored by affiliated committees, and also holds its own, such as the 1977 conference in Washington, D. C. co-sponsored with the Smithsonian's Eisenhower Institute, on U. S. Military Government in Occupied Germany and Japan;

(2) issues a semiannual newsletter noting meetings, research resources, and other matters of interest, as well as the International Committee's news bulletin, and items such as special bibliographies and conference proceedings; and

(3) regularly co-sponsors joint sessions at AHA meetings (Strategy for Victory in the Pacific, 1975; Codebreaking and Intelligence in the European Theater, 1976; POWs since 1939, 1977; From Punishment to Reorientation... in United States Occupation Policy for Germany, 1978; The Effect of World War II on the Home Front, 1979; and the 1980 session on the postwar purges in Italy, Germany, and Japan, Dealing with the Enemies of Democracy).

Membership is open to anyone interested in the history of the Second World War. Annual dues, payable at the beginning of the calendar year, are $10.00 for regular members, $2.00 for students. Those interested in joining or renewing their membership may do so by providing the information below and sending it, with the appropriate remittance, to the secretary.

Please return to:

Name: ____________________________
Prof. D. S. Detwiler
Secretary, ACHSWW
Hist. Dept., SIU-C
Carbondale, Ill. 62901

Address: ____________________________

Particular areas of interest: ____________________________

New ___ or renewed ___ membership (please check appropriate space). Please feel free to note on the back any colleague or library possibly interested in receiving this sheet or a copy of the newsletter.
AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

1980 COMMITTEE ELECTION BALLOT

As a nominating committee, the present directors recommend that the members of the ACHSWW elect eight directors from the slate below for three-year terms ending in December 1983. Please indicate your choice of no more than eight directors (including those whose names you may choose to write in) and return your ballot to the secretary either by mail at the address given above, or in person at the ACHSWW Business Meeting, 5:00-7:00 p.m. on Sunday, 28 December 1980, in the Calvert Room of the Sheraton Washington Hotel.

As noted in the newsletter, the tally will take place in January 1980.* Ballots, intrinsically confidential, normally are returned anonymously. Whenever, as a matter of convenience, they are enclosed with membership renewals, they are, of course, immediately sorted out with no record being made of their origin.

Vote for up to eight only, including write-ins.

- Martin Blumenson, Washington, D.C.
- Robert J. C. Butow, University of Washington
- General J. Lawton Collins, Washington, D.C.
- Philip A. Crowl, Naval War College
- Harold C. Deutsch, Army War College
- Stanley L. Falk, Center of Military History
- Vojtech Mastny, School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C.
- Maurice Matloff, Center of Military History
- Ernst R. May, Harvard University
- Raymond O’Connor, University of Miami
- Robert O. Paxton, Columbia University
- Gaddis Smith, Yale University
- John Toland, Danbury, Connecticut
- Gerhard L. Weinberg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Roberta Wohlstetter, Pan Heuristics, Los Angeles
- Earl F. Ziemke, University of Georgia

*Because the newsletter unfortunately cannot be mailed before the end of December, ballots will not be mailed. Please do not fail to return your ballot by February. Please do not fail to return your ballot for the count. 

American Committee is affiliated with:
- American Historical Association
- Comité International d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale
- Henry Michel, President
- Deuxième Guerre Mondiale

- Robert Dallek, University of California at Los Angeles
- John M. Blum, Yale University
- Dean C. Allard, Naval History Division
- Charles B. Burdick, San Jose State University
- Robert A. Divine, University of Texas at Austin
- Colonel A. F. Hurley, Air Force Academy
- David Kuhn, Great Neck, N.Y.
- Peter Paret, Stanford University
- Robert Wohlstetter, Pan Heuristics, Los Angeles
- National Archives
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